MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

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Important Facts of Medieval Indian History

• Made in the times of Bhoj, an idol of 'Vakdevi' is at present preserved in the British Museum.

● The Jain temples of Dilwara were constructed during the period of Parmars.

● In Udaipur Prashasti, Munj is entitled 'Kavi Vrish' due to his literary attainments.

● Qutubuddin was purchased as a slave in his childhood by Qazi Fakruddin Abdul Aziz Koofi.

● Qutubuddin did not issue coins or got 'Khutba' read in his name after accession to Delhi throne.

● Qutubuddin Aibak was buried at Lahore after his death.

● Iltutmish established the Shamsi dynasty.

● Iltutmish organized the group of his 40 slaves which is famous in history as Turkan-i-Chahalgami.

● Yalduz and Nasiruddin Qubacha were prominent rivals of Iltutmish.

● Iltutmish organized the 'Iqta army'.

● Iltutmish issued the coins—'Taka' of silver and 'Jeetal' of copper.

● Iltutmish was the first Sultan who issued pure Arabic coins.

● On 18th February, 1229, the representatives of the Caliph of Baghdad came to Delhi and they gave the Investiture of the Caliph to Iltutmish. The Caliph thus accepted him as the Sultan of Delhi. Now Delhi became a free state legitimately.

● According to Barni, Balban organized his Court on the Iranian pattern.

● Balban started the system of 'Sijda' and 'Paibos' during his reign.

● Balban's theory of kingship was based upon—Power, Prestige and Justice. His main objective was to maintain his control upon the administrative officials.

● The Mongol leader Changez Khan was known as the 'Curse of God'.

● The coronation of Jalaluddin Feroz Shah was done in 1290 at the Kilokhari Apurna Palace built by Kaikubad.

● At the time of his accession on the Delhi Sultanate, Alauddin Khalji assumed the title of Abul Mujaffar Sultan Alauddinia and Deen Mohammad Shah Khalji.

● Jalaluddin Feroz Shah Khalji granted to Alauddin Khalji, the post of Amir-i-Tujuk.

● During Alauddin's time approximately 75 to 80 per cent of the peasant's produce was charged as tax.

● The main tasks of Diwan-i-Ariz were to recruit the soldiers, to disburse the salary, to well equip the army, to make arrangements for inspection and to proceed with the Commander-in-Chief in times of war.

● The main tasks of the Diwan-i-Insha was to draft royal orders and letters and to maintain the govt. records. He also conducted correspondence with the local officers.

● Alauddin Khalji introduced market reforms and fixed the prices of various items and goods.

● Munhiyan or detectives were appointed to keep a watch over the market and report the Sultan of the same.

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● Barid-i-Mandi was an employee who informed the Sultan of the quality of the material sold in the market.

● 'Khams' was the war booty. The 4/5 of the loot was submitted to the royal treasury. Only 1/5 was distributed among the soldiers.

● Alauddin Khalji established a new department Diwan-i-Mustakharaj in order to check the corruption of Revenue department and to maintain control on the concerned officers.

● Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah rejected the rigid rules of Alauddin Khalji and pursued the policy of forgive and forget.

● Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Ghazi was a Qaruna turk.

● Mohammad Tughlaq has been called, an unfortunate idealist

● Due to shortage of money in the treasury and to meet the expenses of Imperialist policy, Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq issued token currency.

● Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq planned invasion of Khurasan and Iraq but did not carry it out.

● Diwan-i-Kohi was the name of agriculture department organized by Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq.

● Elphinston was the first historian who believed that there was some signs of madness in Mohammad Tughlaq.

● Feroz Shah abolished 24 taxes disliked by people.

● Feroz Shah Tughlaq following dictum of Quran. levied only 4 taxes named Kharaj, Khums, Zazia and Zakat.

● Feroz Shah brought the two Asokan pillars from Khijrabad and Meerut to Delhi.

● During the period of Feroz Shah Tughlaq, the two books Fatwa-i-Jahandari and Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi were written by Barni.

● Feroz Shah Tughlaq wrote his autobiography entitled Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi.

● Feroz Shah Tughlaq established a new department of charity at Delhi known as Diwan-i-Khairat.

● Feroz Shah's book 'Dalayat-i-Feroz Shahi' was a work translated into Persian.

● Taimur invaded India in 1398.

● Sikandar Lodhi was the greatest of the Lodhi kings.

● In the Sultanate period, the Wazir was the Prime Minister of the Sultan.

● The department of the Wazir was known as the Diwan-i-Wizarat.

● In the Sultanate period, the Mushrif-i-Mumaliq maintained the account of the income and expenditure of the provinces.

● In the Sultanate period, the Chief Auditor of Accounts was called Mustafa-i-Mamaliq. His main work was to inspect the accounts prepared by Mushraf-i-Mamaliq.

● The Chief of military department was called, Ariz-i-Mamaliq who was not the Commander-in-Chief of the army.

● Dabir-i-Khas was the chairman of the correspondence department.

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● Department of Diwan-i-Insha worked under Dabir-i-Khas who issued the royal Firmans (orders).
● The Treasurer was called Khajij and the Chief Justice was called Qazi-i-Mamaliq.
● The Chief of the Construction department was called Mir-i-Imarat.
● The Public Hall of the Sultan was called Durbar-i-Azam.
● The Sultan divided the empire into Iqtas orprovinces.
● Iqta was divided into samll shiks or districts.
● Jakat was the tax which covered the taxes of 'Sadpa' and 'Tith'.
● Qutubuddin Aibak had built the mosque known as Quwwattul-Islam near the Delhi Fort of Rai Pithora.
● The famous mosque at Ajmer known as Dhai Din Ka Jhopra was constructed by Qutubuddin Aibak.
● Dhai Din Ka Jhopra was earlier a Sanskrit school which was built by Vigrahraj Bisaldeo.
● Alai Darwaza which is considered to be the most precious jewel of Islamic architecture was built by Alauddin Khalji.
● The new city of Siri and the Hazaar Situn palace in this city were built by Alauddin Khalji.
● In the period of Sikander Lodhi, his Wazir built the Moth mosque.
● The mosque of Attala is one of the best buildings of Sharqi style.
● The Jhajhanri mosque at Jaunpur was built by Ibrahim Sharqi in about 1430.
● The most important mosque at Jaunpur known as Jami mosque was built by Hussain Shah Sharqi.
● The mosque of Lal Darwaza at Jaunpur, was built in the middle of the 15th century.
● The Vijay Nagar kingdom was divided into 6 provinces. The chief of the province was known as Prantpati or Nayak.
● The province was divided into Nadu or districts.
● The provincial rulers were allowed to issue their coins.
● In the Vijay Nagar empire Brahmans were the most respected. The criminal Brahman was exempled from capital punishment.
● Women enjoyed honourable status. Many of them learnt the art of warfare. They were appointed as bodyguards.
● Krishnadeo Ray is designated as the Andhra Pitamah.
● Gold coins were used and they were called 'Barah'.
● Mixed metal coins were called Partab.
● Kabir who adopted the Gyanashrayi branch of the Nirgun sect, was the disciple of Ramanand.
● Namdeo was born in a small village of Satara district in 1220.
● Sabad refer to the composition related to Yog Sadhana.
● Guru Nanak was born in a small village Talwandi near Lahor.
● To reform a society ridden with ritualism and superstitious, he preached the Nirguna sect.
● The fifth Sikh Guru Arjundeo systematized the composition of Guru Nanak in 'Guru Granth Sahib'.

● Malik Mohammad Jayasi earned great name and fame for his work Padmavat.

● The first invasion of Babar on India was conducted in 1519. During this invasion, he conquered Bajaur and Bhera. He went back from here. When he left these two places were lost to the Moghuls.

● Babar again invaded India in 1526, for the fifth time and he did not go back this time. He founded the Moghul empire in India.

● He defeated Ibrahim Lodhi by adopting his trusted war tactics of Tulughma.

● Babar used Artillery for the first time in the battle of Panipat.

● Babar defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar in the battle of Khanva in 1527. He scored a victory over Afghans in battle of 'Ghaghara' in 1529.

● Babar declared the Chanderi war as Jehad and he constructed a minarate of the heads of the dead Rajputs.

● Babar wrote his autobiography Tujuk-i-Babri in Turkish language.

● Mirza Haider Speaks about numerous qualities of Babar in his book—Tarikh-i-Rashidi.

● Babar's daughter Gulbadan Begum enumerated the qualities of Babar in her book, Humayun Nama.

● Babar in his reign abolished the tax Tamagha.

● Babar wrote Risala-i-Validiya in Turkish poetry which was orginally the work of Khwaja Obei-dullah.

● Babar learnt the use of artillery from Ustad Ali and Mustafa—his two Turkish officers.

● The name of Humayun's mother was Maham Sultana.

● In 1544 Humayun took shelter with Shah Tahmasp, the ruler of Iran.

● In July 1555, Humayun again occupied the throne of Delhi.

● Humayun died on 27 January, 1556 as a result of a sudden fall from the stairs of the Din-Panah Library.

● Shershah was a great conqueror. He fought and won a grim battle against Maldeo of Marwar.

● Shershah introduced currency reform, extanded transport system by building, roads, most famous being present day G. T. Road and reformed revenue system by classifying agricultural land and introducing measurement of land.

● During the administration of Shershah, the Diwan-i-Vizarat looked after the tax system and economy and maintained the accounts of the income and expenditure of the State.

● The duty of Diwan-i-Ariz was to recruit the army, supply the food and look after education.

● The duty of Diwan-i-Rasalat was to conduct correspondence with other States and to maintain contact with them.

● The duty of the Diwan-i-Insha was to write emperor's orders and records of accounts.

● The credit to solve the early difficulties of Akbar and to safeguard the Mughal empire goes to Bairam Khan.

● From 1556 to 1560 the reins of Mughal administration remained in the hands to Bairam Khan.

● At Tilwara, a war was fought between Bairam Khan and the army of Akbar. Bairam Khan was

defeated.

● In early days of his rule Akbar was under the influence of Harem particularly his foster another Maham Anga. This is why some historian call the early years of Akbar as 'Purda-rule' or Petticoat government.

● When Maham Anga died, the so-called short Petticoat government of Akbar's time ended.

● In 1562 Akbar abolished the slavery system.

● Akbar was the first muslim ruler who got maximum success in Rajasthan.

● Akbar's second attack on Gujarat is considered to be not only the fastest invasion of Akbar's time but the fastest in the history of the world of that age.

● In 1595 during Akbar's time. Muzaffar Hussain was the Persian Governor of Qandahar.

● Akbar's mother Hamida Bano Begum was a religious lady of a Sufi Shia family.

● Raja Birbal died fighting on the royal side in the Afghan-Baluchi rebellion during Akbar's time.

● In 1571 was built an Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri where every Thrusday, religious deliberation were held.

● Akbar was also impressed by Jainism. He invited the eminent Jain scholar Heer Vijay Suri from Tam Gachh in Gujarat to know about this religion.

● Impressed by Zorastrianism, the holy fire was kept burning in Akbar's palace.

● Following the tradition of Hindu kings, Akbar started appearing for Darshan of his people from the Jharokha of his palace.

● In Akbar's time, the Prime Minister was known Wazir or Vakil-i-Mutlaq.

● In Akbar's time, the Finance Minister was called Wazir or Deewan.

● Mujaffar Khan was the first to be appointed as Wazir during Akbar's time.

● The assistants of Deewan, known as Sahib-i-Taujeeh looked after the accounts of the Army.

● Another assistant of Deewan, Deewan-i-Bayutoot, looked after the Industries of different kinds.

● The officer who managed the royal treasury was known as Mushrif-i-Khazana.

● Meer Saman in Akbar's time, managed the affairs of the royal palace, Haram and kitchen.

● In Akbar's time, Amal Guzar was the officer who collected the revenue from the districts.

● Bitikchi prepared the data about the quality of land and its produce. On the same basis, the Amal Guzar fixed the revenue. Bitikchi was the second important officer in the Revenue department.

● Amil collected the revenue from the Pargana.

● In Akbar's time, the clerk was called Karkun. His main task was to record the cultivable land in the Pargana and keep an account of the realized and unrealized revenue.

● Akabar introduced Mansabdari system with its ranks of Jat and Sawar based on decimal system.

● According to Blochman, Zat was the definite number of soldiers, the Mansabdars had to keep with them.

● According to Blochman the Sawar meant the definite number of cavalry.

● In Akbar's time, there were four kinds of land—Polaj, Chacher, Parauti and Banjar.

● In Akbar's time, Ibrahim Sarhindi translated the Sanskrit text of Atharva Ved in Persian.

● Mulla Shah Mohammad translated in Persian Raj Tarangini of Kalhan.

● Maulana Sherry translated Hari Vansh Puran in Persian.

● Abul Fazal translated Panch Tantra in Persian.

● Faizi translated the story of Nal Damayanti in Persian.

● The history of Islam was compiled in Tarikh-i-Alfi. It is a famous book.

● Akbar established a separate department of Painting, the chairman of this department was the famous painter Khwaja Abdus Samad.

● Abdussamad was an inhabitant of Persia who came to India from Shiraz. He was adorned with the title of Shirin Qalam for his attainments.

● Mohammad Hussain, the famous author of Akbar's Court was adorned with the title of Zari Qalam.

● Akbar built the Fort of Allahabad.

● The first building of Akbar's time was Humayun's tomb at Delhi built under the guidance of his step mother Haji Begum.

● The main mason who built Humayun's tomb belonged to Iran and his name was Mirza Meerak Ghyas.

● Akbar was born on Sunday. Hence Jahangir declared Sunday as a pious day.

● Nur Jahan was an educated lady. She was specially interested in music, painting and poetry. She composed poetry in Persian.

● The first Englishman to come to the Mughal Court was captain Hawkins.

● Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana was the guardian and tutor of Jahangir.

● The English ambassador Sir Thomas Roe came to India during Jahangir's time.

● The Jahangir's autobiography is Tujuk-i-Jahangiri.

● Shahjahan was born on 5 January, 1592 at Lahore. The name of his mother was Jagat Gosain.

● Two big rebellions broke out during Shahjahan's time. One was the revolt of the ruler of Bundelkhand named Jujhar Singh and the other was the revolt in south under the leadership of Khan-i-Jahan Lodhi.

● The title of Malika-i-Zamani was conferred upon Arjumand Bano Begum.

● The first coronation of Aurangzeb was performed on 31 July, 1658 and the second coronation took place on 15 June, 1659.

● Aurangzeb passed an order and prohibited the repairs of the temples by the Hindus.

● Aurangzeb appointed Subedars and Muhatsibs to check the spread of education and Hinduism.

● Aurangzeb again levied Zazia upon Hindus.

● Under Aurangzeb, the Hindu traders paid 5% tax on goods while the Muslim traders were free from this tax.

● Aurangzeb issued orders to prohibit the celebration of Holi, Diwali and Basant etc. in the Mughal Court.

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● Gokul and Raja Ram were the leaders of Jat revolt against Aurangzeb. After the death of Rajaram, his brother's son named Churaman continued the revolt. The Jat rebellion went on till the death of Aurangzeb and the Jats succeeded in establishing a free Jat state of Bharatpur near Mathura.

● In 1681, Akbar, the son of Aurangzeb revolted against him.

● The 9th Guru of the Sikh order, Guru Tegh Bahadur openly protested against the religious policy of Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb called him to Delhi and asked him to accept Islam. When he refused, he was beheaded.

● Shivaji was the founder of Maratha State. He fought against the state of Deccan, as well as the mughal empire. He was a great administrator.

● Shivaji was succeeded by Sambhaji who was captured and put to death by Aurangzeb.

● Rajaram ruled only as the representative of Shahu—the son of Shambhaji who was imprisoned by Aurangzeb. Rajaram never occupied the Maratha throne.

● After the death of Raja Ram Maratha war of independence was carried on by his wife Tarabai.

● VascodeGama came to India as the representative of the ruler of Portugal. He met Zamorin of Calicut and obtained trade facilities.

● In 1492 Pope Alexander VI granted the Portuguese the monopoly to trade with the east.

● From 1505 to 1509, Almeda remained in India as the first Portuguese Governor.

● Albukirk was the successor of Almeda in India. His objective was to establish a Portuguese colony in India by intermarrying with Indians.

● After coming to India, the Dutch established their trade centres at Surat, Bharaunch, Cambay, Ahmedabad, Chinsura, Kasim Bazar, Patna, Balasore, Nagapattanam, Kochin, Masulipattanam and Agra.

● The main aim of the Dutch was to trade with the Islands of south-east Asia. India was just a passage for them. This is why the Dutch faced no rivalry with other European companies.

● In 1608, under the leadership of Captain Hawkins, the English fleet reached India.

● In 1717 the Mughal King Farrukh Siyar granted a Firman to the British giving them the trade rights.

● In 1692, the Nawab of Bengal issued an order to the French Company and they established a commercial Factory at Chandranagar.

THE NORTH INDIAN KINGDOMS - THE RAJPUTS

Medieval period

- ✓ Lies between the 8th and the 18th century A.D
- ✓ The Early Medieval period (8th-12th century A.O.)
- ✓ Later Medieval period (12th-18th century)
- ✓ Rajputs who belonged to the early medieval period
- ✓ **The Rajput Period (647A.D- 1200 A.D.)**
- ✓ The Ancient Indian history came to an end with the rule of Harsha and Pulakesin II
- ✓ From the death of Harsha to the 12th century, the destiny of India was mostly in the hands of various Rajput dynasties.

The popular theories are

- ✓ They are the descendants of Lord Rama (Surya vamsa) or Lord Krishna (Chandra vamsa) or the Hero who sprang from the sacrificial fire (Agni Kula theory),
- ✓ They belong to the ancient Kshatriya families,
- ✓ They are foreigners.

There were nearly 36 Rajput' clans. The major clans were

- ✓ The Pratiharas of Avanti.
- ✓ The Palas of Bengal.
- ✓ The Chauhans of Delhi and Ajmer
- ✓ The Rathors of Kanauj
- ✓ The Guhilas or Sisodiyas of Mewar
- ✓ The Chandellas of Bundelkhand
- ✓ The Paramaras of Malwa
- ✓ The Senas of Bengal
- ✓ The Solankis of Gujarat.

The Rajputs lacked unity and struggled with one another

They also neglected the frontiers of India and gave way for the Muslims to invade India at a later period.

The Pratiharas 8th-11th Century A.D

- ✓ The Pratiharas were also known as Gurjara
- ✓ They ruled over northern and western India from the 8th to the 11th century A.D.
- ✓ Nagabhatta I (725-740.A.D.) was the founder of the Pratihara dynasty with Kanauj as his capital.
- ✓ Vatsaraja and Nagabhatta II played a vital role in consolidating the empire.
- ✓ Mihirabhoja was the most powerful Pratihara king.
- ✓ During his period, the empire extended from Kashmir to Narmada and from Kathiawar to Bihar.
- ✓ Mahendrapala (885-908 A.D.) son of Mihirabhoja, was also a powerful ruler.
- ✓ He extended his control over Magadha and North Bengal

Pratiharas-A bulwark

- The Pratiharas stood as a bulwark of India's defence against the aggression of the Muslims from the days of Junaid of Sind (725.A.D.) to that of Mahmud of Ghazni

Decline of the Pratiharas

- ✓ Rajyapala was the last Pratihara king.
- ✓ Vast empire was reduced to Kanauj.
- ✓ The Pratihara power began to decline after Mahmud of Ghazni attacked the kingdom in 1018 A.D.
- ✓ After the decline of the Prathiharas their feudatories Palas, Tomars, Chauhans, Rathors, Chandellas, Guhilas and Paramaras became independent rulers.
- ✓ There was complete anarchy in Bengal between 750-760 A.D.

Gopala (765-769.A.D.)

- ✓ Restored order and founded the Pala dynasty.
- ✓ Extended his power over Magadha and the Pala dynasty
- ✓ Ruled over northern and eastern India.

Dharmapala (769-815 A.D.)

- ✓ The son of Gopala, succeeded him.
- ✓ He brought Kanauj, Bengal and Bihar under his control
- ✓ Became the master of Northern India after defeating the Pratiharas.
- ✓ He was a staunch Buddhist and founded several monasteries and the famous Vikramasila University.
- ✓ He also renovated the Nalanda University

Dharmapala's son Devapala (815-855 A.D.)

- ✓ Succeeded him kept the Pala territories intact
- ✓ Captured Assam and Orissa. His successors were weak.
- ✓ During the reign of (998-1038. A.D.) The Palas became powerful again
- ✓ The Pala dynasty started declining after the death of Mahipala.
- ✓ The last Pala king was Govinda Pala

Tripartite Struggle for Kanauj

- ✓ The Pratiharas of Central India, the Palas of Bengal and the Rashtrakutas of Deccan wanted to establish their supremacy over Kanauj and the fertile Gangetic Valley.
- ✓ Their Tripartite struggle lasted nearly 200 years and weakened all of them and enabled the Turks to overthrow them.

The Tomars of Delhi

- ✓ The Tomars were the feudatories of the Pratiharas.
- ✓ They rose to power and founded the city of Delhi in 736 A.D.
- ✓ In 1043 A.D., Mahipala Tomar captured Thaneshwar, Hansi and Nagarkot.
- ✓ The Tomars became the feudatories of the Chauhans when Delhi was captured by them in middle of the 1 2th century

The Chauhans of Delhi and Ajmer

- ✓ The Chauhans who were the feudatories of the Pratiharas declared their independence in the 1101 century at Ajmer.
- ✓ In the early part of the 12th century they captured Ujjain from the Paramaras of Malwa and Delhi from the Tomars.
- ✓ They shifted their capital to Delhi.

- ✓ The most important ruler of this dynasty was Prithvtraj Chauhan

Rathors of Kanauj (1090-1194 A.D.)

- ✓ The Rathors established themselves on the throne of Kanauj from 1090 to 1194 A.D.
- ✓ Jaichand was the last great ruler of this dynasty.
- ✓ He was killed in the battle of Chandwar in 1194A.D. by Muhammad of Ghori.

The Chandellas of Bundelkhand

- ✓ Established themselves in the 9th century.
- ✓ The Chandella Chief Yasovarman had his capital at Mahoba.
- ✓ Kalinjar was their important fort.
- ✓ The Chandellas built a number of beautiful temples at Khajuraho, the most famous being the Kandariya Mahadeva Temple (1050 A.D.)
- ✓ Qutb-ud-din Aibak defeated, Paramal the last Chandella ruler in 1203A.D.

The Guhllas or Slsodlyas of Mewar

- ✓ The Rajput ruler Bapa Rawat was the founder of the Guhila or the Sisodiya dynasty with its capital at Chittor
- ✓ During the period of Rana Ratan Singh of Mewar,
- ✓ Ala-ud-din khilji invaded his territory and defeated him in 1307 A.D.
- ✓ The Sisodiya rulers - Rana Sangha and: Maharana Pratap gave a tough fight to the Mughal rulers of India

The Paramaras of Malwa

- ✓ The Paramaras were also the feudatories of Pratiharas. They asserted their independence in the 10th century and their capital was at Dhara.
- ✓ Raja Bhoja (1018-1069) was the most famous ruler of this period.
- ✓ He constructed a beautiful lake (More than 250 sq. miles) near Bhopal. He set up a college at Dhara for the study of Sanskrit Literature.
- ✓ The reign of the Paramaras came to an end with the invasion of Ala-ud-din Khilji

Nature of the Rajputs

- ✓ The Rajputs were great warriors and chivalrous by nature.
- ✓ They believed in protecting the women and the weak.

Religion

- ✓ The Rajputs were staunch followers of Hinduism
- ✓ They also patronized Buddhism and Jainism.
- ✓ During their period that the Bhakti Cult started.

Government

- ✓ The Rajput government was feudal in character.
- ✓ Each kingdom was divided into a large number of Jagirs held by the Jagirdars.

Some of the literary works of this period are

- ✓ Kalhana's Rajatarangin
- ✓ Jayadeva's Gita Govindam
- ✓ Somadeva's Kathasaritasagar

- ✓ Chand Bardai, the court poet of Prithviraj Chauhan, wrote Prithviraj Raso in which he refers to the military exploits of Prithviraj Chauhan.
- ✓ Bhaskara Charya wrote Siddhanta Shinomani, a book on astronomy

Rajasekhara

- ✓ The court poet of Mahendrapala and Mahipala
- ✓ His best known works were
- ✓ Karpu ramanjari , Bala and Ramayana

Art and Architecture

- ✓ Mural paintings and Miniature paintings became popular during this period.
- ✓ Khajuraho group of temples,
- ✓ Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneshwar
- ✓ The Sun Temple at Konark
- ✓ The Dilwara Temple at Mount Abu

End of the Rajput Power

- ✓ During the Rajput period there were no strong military power
- ✓ To keep the warring princes in check and to co-ordinate their activities against foreign invasions.

Some popular terms

- ✓ Jauhar: Amass suicide of women in order to escape defilement at the hands of foreign victors.
- ✓ Gita Govindam: 'Song of the cowherd
- ✓ Rajatarangini -'River of Kings',
- ✓ Kathasaritasagara -Ocean of tales'

THE KINGDOMS OF THE DECCAN

- ✓ The southern part of India is called the Deccan or the Dakshinapatha
- ✓ The Deccan was separated from Northern India by the Vindhya and Satpura mountains, the Narmada and Tapti and the dense forests
- ✓ The Deccan was separated from Northern India by the Vindhya and Satpura mountains, the Narmada and Tapti and the dense forests
- ✓ The medieval period witnessed the rise of the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas in the Deccan
- ✓ This period also saw the extension of the Delhi Sultanate namely the Khiljis and the Tughluqs into South India.

The Chalukyas (6th -12th century A.D.)

- ✓ The Early Western Chalukyas -6th-8th century A.D.
- ✓ The Later Western Chalukyas 10th-12th century A.D.
- ✓ The Eastern Chalukyas-7th-12th century.A.D

Early Western Chalukyas (6^{th}-8^{th}century A.D.)

- ✓ The Chalukyas rose to power in Karnataka in the 6th century A.D
- ✓ Their capital was Vatapi, (modern Badami) in the Bijapur district
- ✓ Had a humble beginning under Jayasimha and Ramaraya. Pulakesin-I (543-566.A.D)

Real founder

- ✓ Pulakesin II (610-642 A.D.)
- ✓ Greatest ruler of this dynasty
- ✓ He defeated Gangas, Malavas and Gurjaras.
- ✓ He successfully opposed Harsha's attack in the north and defeated him in 637 A.D.

- ✓ In the south he was constantly struggling with the Pallavas.
- ✓ Pulakesin II defeated the Pallava King Mahendravarma I after which he crossed the Cauvery
- ✓ Made friendly alliances with the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas
- ✓ Made friendly alliances with the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas
- ✓ Pulakesin II lost his life during the war.

1. Vikramaditya-I, Vijayaditya and Vikramaditya-ll were the other important rulers of this dynasty
2. The last of the Chalukya Kings of Badami.

Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani (10^{th} -12^{th} century A.D)

- The founder of this dynasty brought the Rashtrakuta rule to an end.

The important rulers

1. Someshwara-ll
2. Vikramaditya-VI
3. Vikramaditya-VI
4. Someswara IV was the last ruler

Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi (7^{th} -12^{th} century A.D)

1. Vishnu Vardhana, a brother of Pulakesin-ll, was the founder of the Eastern Chalukya Empire of Vengi.
2. One of their descendants namely Kulothunga Chola (1071-1122 A.D.)
3. He was enthroned as a Chola ruler.

Contributions of the Chalukyas

- ✓ The Chalukya kings were the followers of Hinduism.
- ✓ Ravikirti, the court poet of Pulakesin-ll who composed the Aihole Inscription was a Jain
- ✓ Great patrons of architecture
- ✓ Built around 70 Vishnu temples in Aihole.
- ✓ Hence Aihole has been called the 'Cradle of Indian Temple architecture
- ✓ Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal
- ✓ Telugu literature developed during this period.

The Virupaksha temple:

- This temple was built by Lokamahadevi.the queen of Vikramaditya 11.In front of the Hall of the Priests or Antarala there is a pillared Mandapam or a meeting placefor the people.
- The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of the Kailasanatha temple at Kancheepuram.

The Rashtrakutas (8^{th} -10^{th} century A.D.)

- ✓ The period of the Rashtrakuta ascendancy (753-975A.D.) constitutes perhaps the most brilliant chapter in the history of the Deccan.
- ✓ The Rashtrakutas were the descendants of the Rathors of the North.
- ✓ Kannada was the mother tongue of the Rashtrakutas

Rashtrakutas (background)

1. Means designated officers-incharge of territorial divisions called Rashtras
2. The members of the family were district officers under the early Chalukyas of Badami.

Dantidurga

- ✓ He occupied Ellora in 742 AD and became a feudatory of Kirtivarman of Badami
- ✓ He captured Maharastra, Gujarat and most of the districts of central and northern Madhya Pradesh.
- ✓ Rashtrakuta territory extended around Nasik in the Northern Deccan with Malkhed as its capital
- ✓ Dantidurga died in 756 A.D. and was succeeded by his uncle Krishna-I (756-775 A.D.).

Govinda-ll

- Govinda-ll (775- 780 A.D.), the son of Krishna I invaded the kingdom of Vengi and entered into alliances with the rulers of Gangavadi, Kanchi, Vengi and Malwa

Dhurva

- Dhurva (780-792 A.D.) who succeeded Govinda-ll, was an able ruler

Govinda-lll

- Govinda-lll (792 -81 4 A.D.) was succeeded by his fourteen year old son Amoghavarsha-I (814-880 A.D).

Krishna lll

1. Krishna lll (936-968 A.D.) was the next famous ruler. He defeated the Cholas at Takkolam and captured Tanjore.
2. He went as far as Rameshwaram

Karka-ll

- Karka-ll (972-973.A.D.), the last ruler of the Rashtrakutas was defeated by Tailapa-ll, the Chalukya ruler of Kalyani.

Contributions

Ellora

1. The Ellora caves were excavated during the reign of the Chalukyas and later by the Rashtrakuta Kings.
2. Hindu .Buddhist and Jain deities are found in these cave temples.

The Kailasanatha

1. World's largest temple hewn out of a single blocks of rock and is the most imposing

Krishna-I

2. Kailasanatha temple at Ellora.
3. The Elephanta caves near Mumbai were completed by the Rashtrakutas

Amoghavarsha

1. Great patron of literature.
2. He wrote Marga in the Kannada language

Jinasena (teacher of Amoghavarsha)

1. Wrote Parsavaudaya, a biography of Parsava

The Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra (11th -14th Century A.D.)

Vinayaditya

- Vinayaditya (1006 -1022 A.D.) carved out a petty principality of Mysore and ruled over it with Sosavir as his capital.
- Vishnuvardhana was the first distinguished ruler of Vinayaditya's family. He shifted his capital to Dwarasamudra.
- He captured Gangavadi from Kulothunga Chola.
- Gangavadi served as a buffer state between the Chalukyas and the Chola Empire.

Vira Ballala – ll

1. Vira Ballala – ll (1173-1220 A.D.)the next important ruler, he defeated Billama V of Yadava Dynasty.
2. He arrested the independence of the Hoysalas.

Narasimhan-ll

- Narasimhan-ll (1220-1235 A.D.) lost the territory between Krishna and Tungabhadra to Singhana, a Yadava ruler.
- He defeated Maravarman Sundara Pandya and restored Rajaraja-lll to the Chola throne and he erected the pillar of victory at Rameshwaram.

Ballala III

- Ballala III (1291-1342 A.D) was the last great ruler of this dynasty. In 1310A.D. he was defeated by Malik Kafur.
- He fell a victim to the Sultans of Madurai in 1342 A.D.

Ballala IV

1. His son Ballala IV continued his struggle with the Muslims. With his death the Hoysala Kingdom came to end.

Contributions

- Hoysalas paved the way for the rise of Mysore into a big Kingdom.
- Great patrons of art, architecture and literature.
- Hoysalas encouraged Kannada literature.

The Kakatiyas of Warangal (12th -14th Century A.D.)

- Prola-ll (1110 -1158 A.D.) the Kakatiya ruler captured the territory between the Krishna and the Godavari from the Chalukyas and ruled over it with Hanumakonda as his capital.
- His son Prataparudra-I (1158-1196.A.D.) shifted the capital to Warangal.
- The next remarkable ruler was Ganapathi (1199-1261. A.D.).
- He captured territories up to Kanchi from the Cholas.
- He invaded Kalinga and Western Andhra.

Daughter of Ganapati (Rudrambha) (1261 -1291 .A.D.)

- She abdicated the throne in favour of her grandson Prataparudhra-ll (1291-1326 A.D.).
- During his rule Malik Kafur invaded Warangal in 1309 A.D.
- Prataprudra – ll yielded and paid him an immense booty.

RAJESH NAYAK

Ulugh Khan

- Ulugh Khan, the son of Ghiasud-din Tughluq captured Warangal in 1323 A.D. and sent Prataparudra II to Delhi
- His successors continued their struggle with the rulers of the Tughluq dynasty
- Vinayakadeva the last nominal ruler of this dynasty was put to death by Muhammad Shah I

KOHINOOR (the famous diamond belonged to Kakatiyas)

- Which was unearthed in Kollur on the banks of the Krishna River belonged to the Kakatiyas.

Contributions

- The Kakatiyas encouraged literature, art and architecture.
- The thousand Pillar temple at Hanumakonda stands as an everlasting contribution

THE YADAVAS OF DEVAGIRI (12ÿ -14* Century A.D.)

- The Yadavas of Devagiri claimed their descent from the epic hero Lord Krishna.
- They were known as Sevunas because they ruled over Sevuna, the region from Nasik to Devagiri (Daulatabad).

BhjUama-V (1 1 75-11 90 A.D.)

- The Yadava ruler took advantage of the declining power of the Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani,
- Defeated Someswara-IV and declared his independence.
- Came into conflict with Vira Balalla-ll (1173-1220A.D.), a Hoysala ruler. In the battle of Lakkundi, Bhillama V lost his life.

Jaitrapala

- Bhillama V was succeeded by his son Jaitrapala (1191-1210 A.D.)
- He defeated Kalachuris, Gurjaras and Kakatiyas.
- Jaitrapala was succeeded by his son Singhana (1210-1247A.D.)

Singhana

- He defeated Mahadeva, a Kakatiya ruler.
- Singhana was the most distinguished ruler of this dynasty.
- He defeated Vira Ballala-ll the Hoysala ruler and extended his dominion beyond the River Krishna.
- He invaded Gujarat many times and annexed Kolhapur which belonged to Silhara dynasty.
- Singhana was succeeded by his grandson Krishna (1247-1260 A. D). He was succeeded by his brother Mahadeva (1260-1271 A.D) who annexed north Konkan and put an end to the Silhara dynasty.
- Ramachandra Deva (1271-1 309 A.D.) was the last great ruler of this dynasty.
- Ala-ud-din-Khilji defeated him and made him as a vassal of the Delhi Sultanate.

Sankara Deva (1309 – 1312 A.D.) the son and successor of Ramachandra Deva

- Malik Kafur defeated and killed him in 1312 A.D.
- Harapala, brother-in-law of Sankara Deva raised the flag against the Khiljis.
- Mubarak, son of Ala-ud-din Khilji defeated and killed Harapala. Thus the Yadava dynasty

came to an end.

The Elephanta Caves

- ✓ The Elephanta Caves were hewn out of rocks by the Rashtrakuta Kings. They are located on a small island near Mumbai
- ✓ The Portuguese named it so as they discovered a huge elephant sculpture here. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and contains many sculptures of gods and goddesses

Contribution of the Yadavas

Devagiri fort

1. Built during the reign of the Yadavas.
2. It was one of the strongest forts in India
3. The Delhi Sultans later added a Juma Masjid and Chand Minar inside it.

End of the Deccan Kingdoms

1. Further the attacks on them by the Sultans of Delhi ever since the rule of Ala-uddin Khilji led to their decline

ARAB AND TURKISH INVASIONS

- Prophet Muhammad was the founder of Islam(570-632 A.D)
- Islam grew up in the deserts of Arabia.
- Its first converts were the Arabs.
- Arab conquest of Sind and Multan 712 A.D.
- Commercial contacts prevailed between India and Arabia for a long time.
- The Arabs were attracted by the rich ports of Sind
- They wanted to extend their political and religious control over it.
- They were angry with the ruler of Sind who failed to check the pirates who plundered them

Muhammad-bin-Qasim

- Sent by Al-Hajjajj the Governor of Iraq
- With the permission of Caliph Walid to conquer Sind
- He marched against Dahir the ruler of Sind
- Defeated him in the Battle of Rewar and captured Sind
- He also captured Multan.
- He got so much of wealth from Multan that he called Multan – 'The City of Gold'.

Administrative System

- Muhammad-bin-Qasim divided Sind and Multan into number of Iqtas or districts
- Arab military officers were appointed as heads of the Iqtas.
- Local Hindu officers were allowed to administer the sub¬ divisions of the districts.
- The Arabs imposed Jizya on non- Muslims.
- Muhammad-bin-Qasim had an army of 25,000 troops including 6000 Syrian horses, 6000 Camels, 3000 Bactrian Camels
- An artillery force of 2000 men with five catapults and advanced guards.

End of Muhammad-bin-Qasim

1. Caliph Sulaiman, succeeded Caliph Walid after his death.
2. He was an arch enemy of Al-Hajjaj, the Governor of Iraq.
3. He dismissed Muharrimad-bin Qasim as he was the son-in-law of Al-Hajjaj.
4. He sent him as a prisoner to Mesopotamia and tortured him to death.
5. Sind and Multan remained as part of the Caliph's empire for more than 150 years.

Effects of Arab Conquest

1. The conquest of Sind sowed the seeds for the coming of Islam into India.
2. The Arabs learnt the art of administration, astronomy, music, painting, medicine and architecture from our land.
3. Indian Philosophy, numerals and astronomy were taken to Europe by the Arabs.

Turkish Invasion

- The Expansion of Turks into India
- The Turks got the upper hand over the Caliphs of Baghdad in the 8th and 9th centuries
- They completed the work begun by the Arabs and extended their dominion beyond Sind and Multan into India.

Heroic Defence of Women

Rani Bai

The wife of Dahir and the other women of Sind put up a heroic defence within the Fort of Rewar.

When their attempt failed they performed Jauhar to save their chastity and escape from the hands of the invaders.

Indian impact

Brahma Siddhanta

A Sanskrit work of Brahma Gupta was translated into Arabic. Arabic works mention the names of Indian scientists like Bhala, Manaka and Sindbad. Dhana was appointed as a chief Medical officer in a hospital at Baghdad

Manaka, a physician cured a serious disease of Caliph Harun-al-Rashid.

Mahmud of Ghazni

- He invaded India in 1000 A.D
- He was the first Turkish invader
- Mahmud defeated Jaipala,
- The ruler of the Hindu Shahi dynasty
- Fateh Daud of Multan and Anandpala of Nagarkot
- He also crushed the Chandelas. The rulers of Mathura, Kanauj and Gwalior.
- Returned to Ghazrii with enormous wealth
- Mahmud's important expedition in Hindustan was against the Somnath temple in 1025 A.D.
- This was situated on the coast of Kathiawar

- As the ruler of Kathiawar, Raja Bhima Dev, and his followers fled from the place,

Estimate of Mahmud of Ghazni

- Mahmud of Ghazni was one of the greatest Muslim rulers of Asia.
- He was a great patron of art and letters and he patronised scholars like Firdausi and Alberuni

End of Ghazni's rule in India

1. By 1186 A.D. the power of the House of Ghazni declined and that of Ghori rose up.

Muhammad of Ghori

- Muhammad was the third important Muslim invader of Hindustan.
- He became the ruler of Ghori

His invasions

1. As an ambitious and enterprising ruler
2. Started his attacks on India in 1176 A.D

First Battle of Tarain (1191A.D.)

- In 1189 A.D. Muhammad of Ghori captured the fortress of Bhatinda and advanced into the kingdom of Prithviraj Chauhan
- Prithviraj marched against him with a large force and defeated Muhammad of Ghori in the Battle of Tarain in 1191 A.D
- Prithviraj also recovered Bhatinda, which was earlier occupied by Mahmud of Ghazni

Second Battle of Tarain (11 92 A.D.)

- He gave a crushing defeat to the combined forces of the Rajput rulers under Prithviraj at Tarain.
- Prithviraj was imprisoned and later put to death
- The Second Battle of Tarain marked the beginning of the Turkish rule in the heart of Hindustan for the first time in Indian history
- Muhammad of Ghori appointed Qutb-ud-din Aibak as his commander.

Rajput Uprisings

- Between 1193 and 1198 A.D. there were many Rajput uprisings
- Qutb-ud-din Aibak put them down and brought many of their territories under his control
- Delhi was made the capital of Muhammad of Ghori's territory in India.

Battle of Chandwar (1194 A.D.)

1. Muhammad of Ghori marched against Jaichandra, the greatest Rajput ruler of Kanauj
2. Jaichand was struck in the eye by an arrow and he was killed by Muhammad of Ghori

Conquest of Bengal and Bihar

- Muhammad-bin-Baktiyar Khilji, one of the commanders of Muhammad of Ghori
- Destroyed Vikramasila and Nalanda Universities in 1202-1203A.D

Death of Muhammad of Ghori

- Muhammad of Ghori went back to Ghazrii in order to check his Central Asian enemies.
- While he was engaged in evening prayer, he was assassinated on 25th March 1206A.D. by

some Shia rebels and Khokhars

- Muhammad of Ghori was considered to be the real founder of the Turkish Empire in India because of his various conquests and annexations of the Rajput territory in North India

SULTANATE OF DELHI

The period from 1206 A.D. to 1526 A.D. came to be known as the Sultanate period.

MAMALUK DYNASTY Qutb-ud-dinAibak (1206-1210A.D.)

- The rule of Qutb-ud-din Aibak the commander of Muhammad of Ghori marked the beginning of the Mamaluk rule
- He assumed sovereign powers on 24th June 1206 A.D.
- He did not issue coins or read the khutba in his name.
- He was the founder of the Turkish dominion in India.
- Mamaluk was the Quranic term for a slave

His immediate task

- To prevent Ala-ud-din Muhammad, the Shah of Khwarizm from occupying Ghazni and Delhi
- To prevent the Rajputs from recovering their principalities.
- To put down Ali Mardan Khan of Bengal, Qubacha and Yalduz.

An Estimate of Qutb – ud - din

- He built Quwat-ul-lslam mosque at Ajmer
- Dhai Dinka Jhonpara mosque at Delhi.
- He started the construction of Qutb Minar at Delhi.
- He also patronized Hassan Nizami and Fakhre Mudir
- He was called as Lakh Baksh or Giver of Lakhs for his generosity.

Iltutmish (1211 -1236 A.D.)

- Born in the llbari tribe of Central Asia.
- As a boy he was sold as a slave to Qutb-ud-dinAibak.
- Aibak made him as his son-in-law.
- He killed Aram Shah, the son of Aibak and became king in 1211A.D.

Conquest of Iltutmish

- Iltutmish was surrounded by enemies on all sides.
- As Yalduz considered himself to be the successor of Muhammad of Ghori, Iltutmish defeated him and put him to death.
- He captured Bhakkar, where Qubacha took shelter. Bengal was also brought under his control.
- Iltutmish put down the revolt of the Khilji Maliks of Bengal in 1230 A.D.
- Iltutmish refused to give shelter to Jalal-ud-din Mangabarni, the Shah of Khwarizm
- This pleased Chengiz Khan and so he did not invade India.
- In Rajputana, Iltutmish recaptured Ranthambore and Mandor. He defeated Udai Singh.
- Iltutmish re-established his authority over Badaun, Kanauj, Benaras and Katchar-the doab region between the Ganga and the Yamuna
- Qutb Minar was built in honour of Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutb-ud-din Baktiyar kaki who died in Delhi. The construction started by Aibak was completed by Iltutmish

End of Iltutmish

- Iltutmish undertook an expedition against Bamiyan
- He nominated his daughter Raziah as his successor before his death.

Administration

- Iltutmish set up Iqtas under Iqtadars.
- The army was maintained by 'A Corps of Forty' or Chahalgan.
- He was the first Turkish ruler to introduce Arabic coinage.

Estimate

1. He completed the work of Aibak.
2. He built up the Turkish Kingdom in North India.

Coins of iltutmish

- The silver tanka of Iltutmish weighed 175 mgs and had an Arabic inscription on it.
- Iltutmish also introduced copper Jital.

Sultana Raziah (1236-1240 A.D.)

- Raziah was the first woman ruler of Sultanate period.
- She defeated and killed Firoz Shah who ascended the throne after the death of Iltutmish.
- She successfully restored the prestige of the Turkish Kingdom in India.
- Her rule ended in 1240A.D. because of a conspiracy by the Turkish nobles
- The successors of Raziah were weak and hence Balban rose to power in 1265A.D.

Successors of Raziah

- Bahram Shah 1240-1242A.D
- Alaud-din Masid 1242-1246A.D
- Nasir-ud-din Mahmud 1246 -1264A.D.

.**Balban 1265-1 287A.D.**

- Balban (1265-1 207 A.D.)
- Balban an llbari Turk became the ruler in 1265A.D.
- He believed in the Divine Right Theory of Kingship.
- He introduced Poibos- a form of salutation to the king by kissing his feet in the court.
- According to Lanepoole, "Balban, a slave, water carrier, huntsman, general, statesman and Sultan-is one of the most striking figures among the notable men in the long line of Kings of Delhi".

Internal policies

- Balban curtailed and destroyed the 'Corps of Forty'
- He introduced a well organised spy system.
- A separate military department called Diwan-i-arz was established.
- Many military posts were set up at Bhojapur, Patiali, Kampil and Jalali

Divine right Theory

The ruler was considered as a representative of God on earth.

5. Balban suppressed Tughril Khan,
6. Who declared his independence and recovered Bengal.
7. Balban was a great patron of learning
8. He patronized Amir Khusrau who is called as the 'Parrot of India' and Amir Hasan.

End of Balban

1. He was shocked when his son Mahmud was killed during an encounter with the Mongols.
2. He never recovered from the sorrow and died in 1287A.D.

End of the Mamaluk Dynasty

1. Balban was succeeded by Kaiqubad his grandson who was very incompetent.
2. The nobles made Kayumar, the infant son of Kaiqubad as ruler.
3. Jalal-ud-din Khilji, the commander of Balban became the regent of the infant king.
4. He killed Kaiqubad and Kayumar and became the ruler of Delhi.

KHILJI DYNASTY

Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji (1290-1296 A.D.)

- He followed the policy of peace after he became the ruler.
- He wanted to rule without bloodshed.
- Hence, he was called as Clemency Jalal-uddin.

Domestic Policies

- Jalal-ud-din suppressed a revolt by Malik Chhajju at Kara.
- He appointed his nephew and son-in law Ala-ud-din Khilji as the Governor of Kara.

Mongol Invasion

1. Jalal-ud-din defeated and arrested the Mongols who tried to advance up to Sunam in 1292 A.D.

End of Jalal-ud-din

1. Jalal-ud-din's policy of peace was not liked by the young Khiljis.
2. Ala-ud-din Khilji the son-in-law of Jalal-ud-din treacherously murdered him

Ala-ud-din Khilji (1296-1316 A.D.)

Ala-ud-din Khilji ascended the throne in 1296A.D.

Conquests in the North

- Ala-ud-din Khilji sent a strong army under his generals Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan to conquer Gujarat and they succeeded in doing so
- Ranthambore was captured and its ruler Hamir Deva was killed.
- Chittor, Malwa, Mandu, Ujjain, Dhar, Chanderi, Marwar and Jalor were also captured.

Conquest in the South

- Ala-ud-din Khilji was the first Sultan who invaded South India.
- He sent his most trustworthy general, Malik Kafur against the rulers of the south.

- ❖ Ramachandra Deva, the Yadava ruler of Devagiri, Prataprudra-ll of Warangal and Vira Ballala-lll, the Hoysala ruler were defeated
- ❖ He reached as far as Rameswaram and built a mosque there.
- ❖ The kingdoms of the south accepted the over lordship of Ala-uddin khilji and agreed to pay tribute to him.

The Mongol Invasion

- Ala-ud-din successfully repelled the Mongol invasion more than a dozen times.

Domestic Policies of Ala-ud-din Khilji

- ❖ Ala-ud-din believed in the Divine Right Theory of Kingship.
- ❖ He introduced four ordinances to prevent frequent rebellions.
- ❖ He confiscated religious endowments
- ❖ Free grants of lands
- ❖ Reorganized the spy system,
- ❖ Prohibited social parties and use of wine
- ❖ A permanent standing army was organized by Ala-ud-din.
- ❖ Introduced the system of branding of horses and descriptive roll of individual soldiers to prevent corruption.
- ❖ The prices of essential commodities were fixed which less than the usual market rates was.
- ❖ Black marketing was strictly prohibited.
- ❖ Revenue was collected in kind and not in cash.
- ❖ Revenue was collected in kind and not in cash.
- ❖ He followed a harsh policy towards the Hindus.
- ❖ Jizya, grazing tax and house tax were imposed on them.

Marketing System

Officers like Diwan-i-riyasat an Shahana-i-mandi

Appointed to regularize the market

All merchants were required to register themselves in the office of the Shahana-i-Mandi and sell their goods at fixed rates.

An Estimate

- ❖ Ala-ud-din was the first to raise a standing army,
- ❖ He built Alai Darwaza,
- ❖ Fort of Siri and the Palace of a thousand pillars.

End of the Dynasty

- ❖ Ala-ud-din died in 1316A.D
- ❖ Due to weak successors like Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah (1316-1320 A.D.)
- ❖ Nasir-ud-din Khusrav Shah (1320A.D.)
- ❖ Finally in 1320 A.D. a group of nobles led by Ghazi Malik, the Governor of Punjab,
- ❖ Invaded Delhi and captured the throne.
- ❖ Ghazi Malik assumed the title of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq and founded a new line of rulers at Delhi known as the Tughluq Dynasty.

Tughluq Dynasty

- Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq or Ghazi Malik was the founder of the Tughluq dynasty.

Domestic and Foreign Policies

- ❖ Ghiyas-ud-din restored order in his empire. Lot of importance was given to agriculture, irrigation, judicial, police and postal arrangements.
- ❖ From a humble origin he ascended the throne by his ability and hard work in 1320A.D.
- ❖ Warangal, Utkala or Orissa and Bengal were brought under his control
- ❖ He captured and imprisoned the Mongol leaders who invaded North India.

End of his rule

- ❖ While attending a reception for his victories at Bengal the pavilion
- ❖ On which he stood gave way and Ghiyas-ud-din was crushed to death in 1325 A.D.
- ❖ The crown prince Junakhan succeeded him.

Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (1325-1361A.D.)

- ❖ Prince Junakhan took up the title Muhammad-bin-Tughluq in 1325 A.D.
- ❖ He stood for political and administrative unity of India.
- ❖ He captured Warangal in 1327A.D.

Domestic Policies

- ❖ Mohammed-bin-Tughlug raised the taxes in the Doab region to fill up his empty treasury.
- ❖ To avoid heavy taxes the people ran away to the forests.
- ❖ As cultivation was neglected severe famines occurred
- ❖ In order to protect his capital, he transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri
- ❖ He ordered both the government officials and the common people to shift to Devagiri.
- ❖ Due to practical difficulties he ordered them to return back to Delhi
- ❖ Copper currency system was introduced by the Sultan.
- ❖ The value of coins fell so low that the Sultan withdrew the copper token currency
- ❖ Mohammed-bin-Tughluq raised an army of 3, 70,000 men in order to conquer Tranoxiana, Khurasan and Iraq.
- ❖ Mohammed-bin-Tughluq's policy of giving huge presents to Tamashirin, the Mongol leader, to avoid a Mongol invasion was a great burden on his exchequer.
- ❖ The domestic policies of Mohammed-bin-Tughluq were good but his operative measures ended in a failure.
- ❖ His character of taking hasty decisions and inoperative policies were responsible for the decline of the Delhi Sultanate.

Firoz Tughluq (1 351-1 388 A.D.)

- Firoz Tughluq, the son of the younger brother of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq ascended the throne in 1351A.D.

Administrative Reforms

- ❖ He cancelled all Taquavi (agricultural) loans granted by Mohammed-bin-Tughluq.
- ❖ He increased the salary of the revenue officers.
- ❖ Unlawful and unjust cesses were abolished.

He collected four important taxes such as

1. Kharaj-1/10 of the produce of the land,
2. Khams-1/5 of the warbooty
3. Jizya-Poll Tax
3. Zakat-Tax on Muslims for specific religious purposes.

- He excavated many irrigation canals, constructed 50 dams, 150 wells and 100 bridges.
- He built the towns like Firozabad, Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Hissar.
- Firoz prohibited all kinds of mutilations and torture.
- He imposed Jizya on the Brahmans.
- An Employment Bureau, Marriage Bureau, (Diwani-i-kherat) and hospitals (Dar-ul-shafa) were established.
- Diwan-i-lstibqaq was established to give financial help to the poor.

Foreign Policy

1. In 1353A.D. and 1359A.D. Firoz besieged Bengal.
2. He captured Jainagar and destroyed the Jagannath Temple at Puri.

An Estimate

- Firoz proved his greatness by
- His benevolent reforms and contributed to the material prosperity of his people.
- The Sultan himself wrote his autobiography called Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi.
- He patronized the scholar Zia-ud-din Barani
- During his period a number of Sanskrit books on medicine, science and arts were translated into Persian.
- Kutab- Feroz Shahi was a book which dealt with Physics

LaterTughluqs

- Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq Shah II, Abu Bakr Shah, Nasir-ud-din Mohammed Tughluq were the successors of Firoz.
- They were not very strong and powerful.
- By the end of the fourteenth century, most of the provinces under them became independent.
- Punjab and Delhi alone remained in the hands of the Tughluqs.
- It was during their period that the invasion of Timur took place.

Timur's invasion (1398 A.D.)

- The ruler of Samarqand, Timur was attracted by the fabulous wealth of Hindustan.
- He invaded India during the period of Nasir Mahmud Tughluq.
- Occupied Delhi in 1398 A.D. Timur inflicted untold miseries on the people by plundering and massacring them

THE SAYYID DYNASTY (1414-1451 A.D.)

- Khizr Khan (14 14- 142 1 A.D.) the Governor of Multan took advantage of the chaotic conditions in India after Timur's invasion occupied the throne of Delhi in 1414 A.D.
- Khizr Khan, the founder did not assume any royal title.
- Though he brought Punjab, Dilapur and parts of Surat under his control,
- He lost Jaunpur, Malwa, Gujarat, Khandesh, Bengal and Deccan.
- He died in 1421 A.D
- And was succeeded by his son Mubarak Shah (1421-1434A.D.)

Mubarak Shah (1421-1434A.D.

- He suppressed the Khokhars and the local chiefs of the Doab region.
- For the first time Hindu nobles were appointed in the court of Delhi.
- He built a city called "Mubarakbad" on the banks of the river Jamuna.
- Mubarak's nephew, Muhammad Shah (1434-1445 A.D.) succeeded him.
- He put down the ruler of Malwa with the help of Bahlol Lodi the Governor of Lahore
- For the help rendered by Bahlol Lodi he was conferred with the title Khan-iKhanan
- Muhammad Shah was succeeded by Ala-ud-din Shah (1 445-1457 A.D.).
- He was a very feeble ruler.
- Bahlol Lodi the Governor of Lahore occupied Delhi in 1457A.D. and allowed Ala-ud-din Shah to retire to Badaun where he died in 1478 A.D.

LODI DYNASTY Bahlol Lodi {1451 -1489 A, D.)

- The Lodi Dynasty was founded by Bahlol Lodi.
- It was the last of the ruling dynasties of the Sultanate period.
- He was a shrewd politician who clearly realized his limitations.
- He always took steps to satisfy his nobles.
- He conquered Mewat, Samthal, Sakit, Etawa and Gwalior. Hediedin 1489A.D.
- Bahlol Lodi did not take his seat on the throne but sat on the carpet in front of the throne along with his nobles in order to get their recognition and support.

Sikandar Shahi (1489-1517 A.D.)

- Bahlol's son Sikandar Shahi (1489-1517 A.D.) ascended the throne under the title of Sikandar Shah.
- He built the city of Agra which became an important administrative and cultural center of the Lodi's.
- He organized an efficient spy system.
- He improved agriculture and industry.
- He enjoyed "Shehnai "music. A reputed work on music titled "Lahjati-Sikandar Shahi was prepared during his reign.
- He was an orthodox Muslim and put serious restrictions on the Hindus.

End of Lodi Dynasty

- Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526 A.D.) succeeded Sikandhar Lodi. He was an uncompromising and intolerant ruler.
- Ibrahim Lodi humiliated many of his nobles and killed some of them cruely.
- Dilwar khan Lodi the son of Daulat khan Lodi was treated cruely by Ibrahim Lodi.
- In order to take revenge on him, Daulat khan Lodi invited Babur the ruler of Kabul
- Babur accepted his invitation, invaded India and defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat in 1 526 A. D.

Administration under the Delhi Sultanate

1. The Sultanate of Delhi which extended from 1206 A.D. to 1526 A.D., for a period of about 320 years
2. A Theocratic as well as a Military State.
3. Administration was based on Islamic laws.

Ministers to Sultan

1. Wazir
Prime Minister and Finance Minister
2. Diwani-I-Risalt
Foreign Affairs Minister.
3. Sadr-us-Suddar Minister of
Islamic Law.
4. Diwan-l-lnsha
Correspondence Minister
5. Diwan-I-Ariz
Defence or War Minister
6. Qazi-ul-quzar Minister of
Justice.

Central Administration

1. The Sultan was the head of the empire. He enjoyed vast powers.
2. Many officials were also appointed to take care of the administration.

Provincial Administration

1. The empire was divided into several Iqtas.
2. Iqtas were administered by Iqtadars
3. Iqtas were divided into smaller units called Shiqqs, Parganas and the Villages.
4. Important officials of the Pargana were the Amil or Munsif,

Local Administration

- ❖ The village was the smallest unit of administration.
- ❖ Local hereditary officers and the Panchayats in each village carried out the village administration.
- ❖ The Panchayat looked after education, sanitation, justice, revenue etc.
- ❖ The Central Government did not interfere in the village administration.

Revenue Administration

- Land revenue was the main source of income.

Judicial Administration

- ❖ The Sultan was the highest judicial authority.
- ❖ Qazi-ul-quzar was the Chief Judicial officer.
- ❖ There was a Quazi in every town.
- ❖ Usually severe punishments were given to the criminals.

Military Administration

- ❖ The Sultan was the Commander of the army
- ❖ The four divisions of the army were the Royal army, Provincial or Governor's army, Feudal army and War Time army.

Social life of the Sultanate period

- The important characteristic of the society was the division of people on the basis of their nationality
- Foreign Muslims, Indian Muslims and Hindus.

Economic conditions of the people

- ❖ The people were mainly involved in agriculture and industry
- ❖ Textile industry was the primary industry.
- ❖ Sugar industry, paper industry, metal work, stone cutting, pearl diving, ivory and sandal works were the other industries of this period.

Textiles

1. Indian textiles were in great demand in foreign countries.
2. Bengal and Gujarat were famous for their quality fabrics.
3. Cotton, woollen and silk of different varieties were produced in large quantities.
4. The clothes were studded with gold, diamonds, pearls, silver and stones

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE DELHI SULTANATE

Art and Architecture

1. Delhi Sultans had a genius for architecture.
2. There was a blend of Indian and Islamic styles

The three well developed styles were

1. Delhi or Imperial Style,

2. Provincial Style
3. Hindu architectural style

3. Qutubminar, Quwat-ul-lslam mosque,the tombs of Nasir-ud-din Muhammad and Balban were built by the Mamaluk rulers.
4. Siri the new town in Delhi
5. Dargah of Hazrat Nizam - ud - din Aulia
6. The Alai Darwaza belonged to Khilji period
7. The rulers of Tughluq period did not give importance to ornamentation.
8. Their buildings were solid and strong
9. The Lodi Garden and Moti Masjid in New Delhi and the tomb of Sikandar Lodi are some examples of Lodi architecture.

Literature

Great scholars namely

- Alberuni,
- Amir Khusrau
- Zia-ul-Barani

Many Sanskrit works were translated into Arabic.

Urdu language originated during the Sultanate period.

Scholars of sultanate period

- ❖ Alberuni an Arabic and Persian Scholar served under Mahmud of Ghazni
- ❖ He learnt and translated two Sanskrit works into Arabic.
- ❖ He was impressed by the Upanishadsand BhagavatGita
- ❖ In his work Tarikh-ul-Hind,

- Referred to the socio-economic conditions of India
- Amir Khusrau was a great Persian poet
- He is said to have written four lakh couplets.
- He was a great singer and was given the title 'Parrot of India'.

Impact of Turkish Conquest

- The Turkish conquest of India had its impact on various fields.
- It paved the way for a centralized political organization.
- It restored contacts with the rest of Asia and parts of Africa.
- A permanent army was established.
- Trade developed due to the uniform legal system, tariff regulations and currency.
- Persian became the court language and brought uniformity in administration.

Disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate

- The disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate had begun during the Tughluq period.
- The invasion of Timur and the incompetent and intolerant nature of some of the Sayyid and Lodi rulers led to the crumbling of the Delhi Sultanate.
- The first to break free from Delhi in the South were the rulers of the Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdom.
- Khandesh, Bengal, Sind, Multan, Gujarat, Malwa, Jauripur, Kashmir, Assam and Orissa also asserted their independence.
- Further the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi in the first Battle of Panipat in 1526 A.D. by Babur ended the Lodi dynasty
- Brought the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate in India.

THE VIJAYANAGAR AND BAHMANl KINGDOMS

After the reign of Muhammed-BinTughluq. Bengal and Multan were the first to break away from Delhi.

The Vijayanagar Empire (1336-1 672 A.D.)

- Harihara and Bukka served under the Hoysala King Vira Ballala III
- They founded the city of Vijayanagar on the southern banks of Tungabhadra in 1336 A.D.
- Their capital was Hampi.

Vijayanagar Empire was ruled by four important dynasties namely

1. Sangama
2. Saluva
3. Tuluva
4. Aravidu.

Harihara I

1. Harihara I became the ruler in 1336 A.D.
2. He captured Mysore and Madurai.
3. He was succeeded by Bukka-I in 1356 A.D.

KRISHNADEVA RAYA (1509-1529 A.D.)

1. Krishnadeva Raya of the Tuluva dynasty was the most famous king of the Vijayanagar Empire
2. According to Domingo Paes a Portuguese traveller
3. "Krishnadeva Raya was the most feared and perfect king there could possibly be".

CONQUESTS

- He conquered Sivasamudram in 1510A.D and Raichur in 1512A.D
- Orissa and Warangal in 1523 A.D.
- His empire extended from
- The river Krishna in the north to River Cauvery in the south
- Arabian Sea in the west to Bay of Bengal in the east

Contributions

- An able administrator.
- He constructed large tanks and canals for irrigation purposes.
- He improved the naval power as he understood the importance of overseas trade.
- He maintained friendly relationship with the Portuguese and Arab traders and increased the revenue of his government.
- Krishnadeva Raya was a great scholar.

Ashtadiggajas

A group of eight scholars adorned his court. Allasani Peddanna, Nandi

Thimmana, Tenali Rama, Bhattu,Murthy, Puna Vira Bhadra,Dhurjathy, Mallana and Panaji ,Surana.

6. He was a patron of art and architecture.
7. The Vijaya nagar Empire reached its zenith of glory during Krishnadeva Raya's period.

BATTLE OF TALIKOTA (1 565 A.D.)

- The successors of Krishnadeva Raya were weak
- During the rule of Ramaraya,
- The combined forces of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golconda and Bidar declared war on Vijayanagar.
- Ramaraya was defeated. He and his people were mercilessly killed.
- Vijayanagar was plundered and left in ruins

The Glories of the Vijayanagar Empire

Administration

- Well organized administrative system.
- The king was the fountain head of all powers in the state.
- There was a Council of Ministers to assist the King in the work of administration.
- The Empire was divided into six Provinces.
- Each Province was under a Governor called Naik
- The Provinces were divided into districts which were further divided into smaller units namely Villages.
- The administration of the villages through its hereditary officers like accountants, the

weightsmen, watchmen and officers incharge of forced labour.

Mahanayakacharya

The Central administration maintained contact with the villages through an officer called Mahanayakacharya.

The Army

1. The army consisted of the infantry, cavalry and elephantry.
2. The commander-in-chief was in charge of the army.

Revenue Administration

- Land revenue was the main source of income
- The land was carefully surveyed and taxes were collected based on the fertility of the soil.
- Great attention was paid to agriculture and the construction of dams and canals.

Judicial Administration

1. The king was the supreme judge.
2. Severe punishments were inflicted on the guilty.
3. Fines were collected from those who violated the law.

Position of Women

- Women occupied a high position and took an active part in political, social and literary life of the empire
- They were educated and trained in wrestling
- In the use of various weapons of offence and defence, in music and fine arts
- Some of them received education of high order.
- Nuniz writes that the kings had women astrologers, clerks, accountants, guards and wrestlers

Social life

1. The society was well organized.
2. Child marriage, polygamy and sati were prevalent.
3. The kings allowed freedom of religion

Economic conditions

- Led by their irrigational policies. Numerous industries such as Textiles, mining, metallurgy and perfumery existed.
- They had commercial relations with, the islands in the Indian Ocean,
- The Malay Archipelago, Burma, China, Arabia, Persia, South Africa, Abyssinia, Portugal

Contribution to Architecture and Literature

- The Hazara Ramasami temple
- Vittalaswamy temple
- The bronze image of Krishnadeva Raya is a masterpiece
- Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada literature were developed.
- Sayana wrote commentaries on Vedas.
- Krishnadevaraya wrote Amuktamalyada in Telugu
- His Sanskrit works were Usha Parinayam and Jambavathi Kalyanam.

Decline of the Empire

- The rulers of the Aravidu dynasty were weak and incompetent.
- Taking advantage of their weakness the provincial governors became independent.
- The rulers of Bijapur and Golconda annexed some areas of Vijayanagar.

THE BAHMANI KINGDOM (1347-1 526 A.D.)

The Bahmani kingdom was the most powerful Muslim kingdom

Political History

- The founder of this dynasty was Hasan Gangu Bahmani.
- He was a Turkish officer of Devagiri.
- He established the independent Bahmani kingdom in 1347 A.D.
- His kingdom stretched from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal
- Included the whole of Deccan up to the river Krishna with its capital at Gulbarga

Muhammad Shah-I (1358-1377.A.D.)

- The next ruler was an able general and administrator.
- He defeated Bukka-I the ruler of Vijayanagar and Kapaya Nayaks of Warangal.

Muhammad Shah-ll (1378-1397.A.D.)

- Ascended the throne in 1378 A.D.
- He was peace loving and hence he developed friendly relations with his neighbours
- He built many mosques, madrasas (a place of learning) and hospitals

Feroz Shah Bahmani (1397-1422 A.D.)

1. He was a great genera
2. He defeated Deva Raya I, the Vijayanagar ruler.

Ahmad Shah (1422-1435 A.D.)

- Succeeded Feroz Shah Bahmani
- He was a cruel and merciless ruler
- He conquered the kingdom of Warangal and changed his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.
- He died in 1435A.D.

Muhammad Shah-lll (1463-1482 A.D.)

- He became the Sultan at the age of nine in 1463A.D.
- Muhammad Gawan became the regent of the infant ruler.
- Under his able guidance the Bahmani kingdom became very powerful
- Muhammad Gawan defeated the rulers of Konkan, Sangameshwar, Orissa and Vijayanagar.

Muhammad Gawan

- He was a very wise scholar and able administrator.
- He improved the administration, organized finances, encouraged public education, Reformed the revenue system, disciplined the army and eleminated corruption. Muhammad Gawan fell a victim to the jealousy of Deccan Muslims.

- He was falsely accused by them and so was persecuted and sentenced to death in 1481 by Muhammad Shah III.

The Five Muslim Dynasties
Muhammad Shah-lll died in 1482
His successors were weak and the Bahmani Kingdom disintegrated into five kingdoms namely

1. Bijapur
2. Ahmednagar
3. Bera
4. Golconda
5. Bidar

Administration

- The Sultans followed a Feudal type of administration.
- The kingdom was divided into many provinces called Tarafs
- Each Taraf was under a Governor called Tarafdar or Amir.

Golgumbaz
Golgumbaz in Bijapur is called the whispering gallery.
This is so, because when one whispers in one corner, a lingering echo is heard in the opposite corner.

Contribution to Education, Art and Architecture

1. The Bahmani Sultans gave great attention to education. They encouraged Arabic and Persian learning.
2. Urdu also flourished during this period
3. Numerous mosques, madarasas and libraries were built
4. The Juma masjid at Gulbarga,
5. The Golconda fort
6. The Golgumbaz at Bijapur
7. The Madarasas of Muhammad Gawan
8. Decline of Bahmani Kingdom
9. The constant wars between the Bahmani and Vijayanagar rulers,
10. Inefficient and weak successors of Muhammad Shah III
11. Rivalry between the Bahmani rulers and foreign nobles were a few causes for the downfall of the Bahmani kingdom

BHAKTI MOVEMENT IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

1. Bhakti movement in medieval India is a different kind. This medieval Bhakti movement was the direct result of the influence of the spread of Islam in India.
2. The preaching of Sufi teachers shaped the thinking of Bhakti reformers like ***Ramananda, Kabir and Nana***

Sufism

- Sufism was a liberal reform movement within Islam.
- It had its *origin in Persia and spread into India in the eleventh century*.
- The first Sufi saint *Shaikh Ismail of Lahore* started preaching his ideas
- Most famous of the Sufi saints of India was *Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti*, who settled in *Ajmer* which became the centre of his activities.
- He had a number of disciples who are called Sufis of the *Chishti order*
- Another well-known Sufi saint was *Bahauddin Zakariya* who came under the influence of another famous mystic *Shihabuddin Suhrawardi*

- His branch of Sufi saints was known as the Sufis of the *Suhrawardi Order*.
- Yet another famous Sufi saint was *Nizamuddin Auliya who belonged to the Chishti order* and who was a mighty spiritual force.
- Sufism stressed the elements of love and devotion as effective means of the realisation of God
- Love of God meant love of humanity and so the Sufis believed service to humanity was tantamount to service to God.
- In Sufism, self-discipline was considered an essential condition to gain knowledge of God by sense of perception
- While orthodox Muslims emphasise external conduct
- The Sufis lay stress on inner purity.
- While the orthodox believe in blind observance of rituals,
- The Sufis consider love and devotion as the only means of attaining salvation
- Sufism also inculcated a spirit of tolerance among its followers
- Ideas emphasised by Sufism are ***meditation, good actions, repentance for sins, performance of prayers and pilgrimages, fasting, charity and suppression of passions by ascetic practices***.
- These liberal and unorthodox features of Sufism had a profound influence on medieval Bhakti saints

Bhakti Movement

- In the *ninth century Sankara* started a Hindu revivalist movement giving a new orientation to Hinduism.
- He was *born in Kaladi in Kerala*
- His *doctrine of Advaita or Monism* was too abstract to appeal to the common man.
- There was a reaction against the Advaita concept of Nirgunabrahman (God without attributes) with the emergence of the idea of Sagunabrahman (God with attributes)
- In the twelfth century, *Ramanuja, who was born at Sriperumbudur* near modern *Chennai*, preached Visishtadvaita.
- According to him God is Sagunabrahman.
- He also advocated prabattimarga or path of self-surrender to God
- He invited the *downtrodden to Vaishnavism*
- The *thirteenth century, Madhava*
    - *from Kannada region propagated Deviator dualism of Jivatma and Paramatma.*
- According to his philosophy, the world is not an illusion but a reality.
- God, soul, matter are unique in nature.
- Nimbarkaand Vallabhacharyawere also other preachers of Vaishnavite Bhakti in the Telungana region
- ***Surdas was the disciple of Vallabhacharya*** and he popularized Krishna cult in north India
- Mirabai was a great devotee of Krishna and she became popular in Rajasthan for her bhajans.
- *Tulsidaswas a worshipper of Rama* and composed the famous *Ramcharitmanas*, the Hindi version of Ramayana
- In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Ramananda, Kabir and Nanak remained great apostles of the Bhakti cult.
- They helped the common people to shed age-old superstitions and attain salvation through Bhakti or pure devotion.
- They helped the common people to shed age-old superstitions and attain salvation through Bhakti or pure devotion.
- Denounced all forms of idolatry.

Ramananda

- Ramananda was *born at Allahabad.*
- He was originally a follower of Ramanuja.
- Later he founded his own sect and preached his principles in Hindi at Banaras and Agra.
- He was the *first to employ the vernacular medium* to propagate his ideas.
- He was the first to employ the vernacular medium to propagate his ideas.
- He opposed the caste system and chose his disciples from all sections of society disregarding caste

His disciples were:

a) Kabir
b) Raidasa, a cobbler
c) Sena, a barber
d) Sadhana
e) Dhanna, a Jat farmer
f) Naraharai, a goldsmith
g) Pipa, a Rajput prince

Kabir

- Among the disciples of Ramananda the most famous was Kabir

- Among the disciples of Ramananda the most famous was Kabir

- But he was brought up by a Muslim couple who were weavers by profession
- He possessed an inquiring mind and while in Benares learnt much about Hinduism.
- Kabir's object was to reconcile Hindus and Muslims and establish harmony between the two sects
- Urged that to achieve this one must have a pure heart, free from cruelty, dishonesty, hypocrisy and insincerity.
- He is regarded as the greatest of the mystic saints and his followers are called Kabirpanthis

Guru Nanak

- founder of the Sikh religion and a disciple of Kabir
- He was born in Talwandi near Lahore
- He denounced caste distinctions and rituals like bathing in holy rivers.
- His conception of religion was highly practical and sternly ethical.
- Abide pure amidst the impurities of the world' was one of his famous sayings.

Chaitanya was another well-known saint and reformer of Bengal who popularised the Krishna cult.

- He believed that through love and devotion, song and dance, a devotee can feel the presence of God

Gnanadeva was the founder of the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra in the thirteenth century.

- It was called Maharashtra dharma.

- He wrote a commentary of Bhagavat Gitacalled Gnaneswari.

Namadeva preached the gospel of love. He opposed

- Idol worship and priestly domination. He also opposed the caste
- System. In the sixteenth century,

Ekanatha opposed caste distinctions and sympathetic towards the lower castes.

- Another Bhakti saint of Maharashtra was **Tukaram,** a contemporary of Sivaji.
- Responsible for creating a background for Maratha nationalism

Importance of the Bhakti Movemen

- Bhakti movement provided an impetus for the development of regional languages such as Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Kannada, etc.
- Bhakti movement provided an impetus for the development of regional languages such as Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Kannada, etc.
- The lower classes were raised to a position of great importance.
- The importance of women in society was also increased because the Bhakti movement gave equal importance to them.

MUGHAL EMPIRE

Babur (1526-1530)

- Founder of the Mughal Empire in India.
- His original name was Zahiruddin Muhammad
- He was related to Timur from his father's side and to Chengiz Khan through his mother.
- Babur succeeded his father Umar Shaikh Mirza as the ruler of Farghana.
- Took interest in conquering India and launched four expeditions between 1519 and 1523

Military Conquests

- He occupied Lahore easily by defeating its governor, Daulat Khan Lodi
- He proceeded against Delhi where Ibrahim Lodi was the Sultan.
- On 21st April 1526 *the first Battle of Panipat took place between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi*,
- Babur's success was due his cavalry and artillery
- Babur occupied Delhi and sent his son Humayun to seize Agra. Babur proclaimed himself as "Emperor of Hindustan"

Rana Sangha

- His subsequent victories over Rana Sangha and the Afghans secured his position as the ruler of India
- Rana Sangha of Mewar was a great Rajput warrior.
- He marched against Babur and in the Battle of Khanua (near Agra) held in 1527
- Babur won a decisive victory over him. Babur assumed the title Ghazi

In 1528, Babur captured Chanderi from another Rajput ruler Medini Rai.

- In the next year, Babur defeated the Afghans in the Battle of Gogra in Bihar.
- Babur died at Agra in 1530 at the age of forty seven

Estimate of Babur

- Babur was a great statesman and a man of solid achievements
- He was also a *great scholar in Arabic and Persian* languages.
- *Turki was his mother tongue*
- He *wrote his memoirs, Tuzuk-i-Baburiin Turki language*.

Humayun (1530-1540)

- Humayun was the *eldest son of Babur*.
- Humayun means "fortune" but he remained the *most unfortunate ruler* of the Mughal Empire
- Humayun had three brothers, *Kamran, Askari and Hindal*
- Humayun *divided the empire* among his brothers but this proved to be a *great blunder* on his part.
- Kamran was given Kabul and Kandahar.
- Sambhal and Alwar were given to Askari and Hindal
- Humayun *captured Gujarat from Bahadur Shah* and appointed Askari as its governor
- But *soon Bahadur Shah recovered* Gujarat from Askari who fled from there
- Sher Khan became powerful in the east
- Humayun marched against him and in the *Battle of Chausa, held in 1539*,
- Sher Khan destroyed the Mughal army and Humayun escaped from there.
- Humayun reached Agra to negotiate with his brothers.
- Humayun was forced to fight with Sher Khan alone in the *Battle of Bilgram in 1540*
- This battle was *also known as Battle of Kanauj*.
- After losing his kingdom, Humayun became an *exile for the next fifteen years*

Sur Interregnum (1540-1555)

- The *founder* of the Sur dynasty was Sher Shah,
- Whose original name was *Farid*.
- He was the son of Hasan Khan, a jagirdar of Sasaram in Bihar
- Farid served under the Afghan ruler of Bihar, Who gave him the *title Sher Khan* for his bravery.

Sher Shah Sur (1540-1545)

1. His conquests include Punjab, Malwa, Sind, Multan and Bundelkhand
2. His empire consisted of the whole of North India except Assam, Nepal, Kashmir and Gujarat

Sher Shah's Administration

- Although his rule lasted for five years, he organized a brilliant administrative system.
- The king was assisted by *four important ministers*:
- *Diwan –i- Wizarat* – also called as Wazir- in charge of Revenue and Finance
- *Diwan-i-Ariz*– in charge of Army
- *Diwan-i-Rasalat*- Foreign Minister
- *Diwan-i-Insha*- Minister for Communications
- Sher Shah's empire was divided into *forty seven sarkars*
- Each sarkarwas divided into *several parganas*
- *Shiqdar* (military officer),

- *Amin* (land revenue)
- *Fotedar* (treasurer)
- *Karkuns* (accountants)
- There were also many *administrative units called iqtas*
- The land revenue administration was well organized under Sher Shah
- Land survey was carefully done.
- All cultivable lands were classified into three classes – good, middle and bad.
- The state's share was *one third of the average produce* and it was paid in cash or crop.
- Sher Shah introduced *new silver coins called "Dam" and they were in circulation till 1835*.
- Police was efficiently reorganized and crime was less during his regime.
- Shah borrowed many ideas like the branding of horses from Alauddin Khalji
- Sher Shah had also improved the communications by laying *four important highways*.

1. Sonargaon to Sind

2. Agra to Burhampur

3. Jodhpur to Chittor

4. Lahore to Multan

Estimate of Sher Shah

- Sher Shah remained a pious Muslim and generally *tolerant towards other religions*.
- He employed Hindus in important offices
- Now the old fort called Purana Qila and its mosque is alone surviving
- He also built a *Mausoleum at Sasaram*, which is considered as one of the master pieces of Indian architecture.
- *Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote the famous Hindi work Padmavat during his reign*
- After Sher Shah's death in 1545 his successors ruled till 1555 when Humayun reconquered India

Humayun (1555-1556)

- When Humayun left India in 1540, he married Hamida Banu Begum on his way to Sind.
- When they *stayed in Amorkot, a Hindu kingdom ruled by Rana Prasad*, Akbar was born in 1542.
- Humayun then *proceeded to Iran and sought help* from its ruler.
- He later *defeated his brothers, Kamran and Askari*.
- In 1555, Humayun defeated the Afghans and recovered the Mughal throne
- After six months, *he died in 1556* due to his fall from the staircase of his library.
- Although Humayun was not a good General and warrior, he was kind and generous.
- He also loved painting and *wrote poetry in Persian language*

Akbar (1556-1605)

- His position was dangerous because Delhi was seized by the Afghans.
- In the *second Battle of Panipat in 1556, Hemu was almost on the point of victory.* But an arrow pierced his eye and he became unconscious.
- His *army fled and the fortune favoured Akbar*. The Mughal victory was decisive
- During the first five years of Akbar's reign, *Bairam Khan acted as his regent*.
- After five years he was removed by Akbar due to court intrigues and sent to Mecca
- Akbar due to court intrigues and sent to Mecca. But on his way Bairam was killed by an Afghan
- Akbar's military conquests were extensive

Relations with Rajputs

- He *married the Rajput princess, the daughter of Raja Bharamal.*
- Rajputs served the Mughals for four generations
- Many of them rose to the positions of military generals
- Raja Bhagawan Das and Raja Man Singh were given senior positions in the administration by Akbar
- One by one, all Rajput states submitted to Akbar
- But the Ranas of Mewar continued to defy despite several defeats.
- In the *Battle of Haldighati, Rana Pratap Singh was severely defeated* by the Mughal army led by Man Singh in 1576
- Following the defeat of Mewar, most of the leading Rajput rulers had accepted Akbar's suzerainty
- Akbar's Rajput policy was combined with a broad religious toleration.
- He *abolished the pilgrim tax and later the jiziya*.
- The alliance secured to the Mughals the services of the bravest warriors.
- On the other hand it ensured peace in Rajasthan and a number of Rajputs who joined the Mughal service rose to important positions

Religious Policy

- ❖ Akbar rose to fame in the pages of history due to his religious policy.
- ❖ Akbar was a pious Muslim. Soon after marrying Jodh Bai of Amber, he abolished the pilgrim tax
- ❖ In 1562, he abolished jiziya
- ❖ He allowed his Hindu wives to worship their own gods.
- ❖ In 1575, he ordered for *the construction of Ibadat Khana (House of worship) at his new capital Fatepur Sikri*
- ❖ Akbar invited learned scholars from all religions like Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity and Zoroastrianism
- ❖ He *disliked the interference of the Muslim Ulemas* in political matters.
- ❖ In 1579, he issued the "Infallibility Decree" by which he asserted his religious powers
- ❖ In 1582, he promulgated a *new religion called Din Ilahi or Divine Faith*
- ❖ It believes in one God
- ❖ It contained good points of all religions
- ❖ Its basis was rational.
- ❖ It upholds no dogma.
- ❖ It was aimed at bridging the gulf that separated different religions.
- ❖ However, his *new faith proved to be a failure*
- ❖ It fizzled out after his death
- ❖ It had *only fifteen followers* including Birbal. Akbar did not compel anyone to his new faith

Land Revenue Administration

1. Akbar made some experiments in the land revenue administration *with the help of Raja Todar Mal.*
2. The land revenue system of Akbar was called *Zabti or Bandobast system*.
3. It was *known as Dahsala System which was completed in 1580*.
4. The revenue was fixed on the average yield of land assessed on the basis of past ten years
5. The land was also *divided into four categories*

I. *Polaj* (cultivated every year)

II. *Parauti* (once in two years),
III. *Chachar* (once in three or four years)
IV. *Banjar* (once in five or more years)
V. Payment of revenue was made generally in cash.

Mansabdari System

- Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system in his administration
- Under this system every officer was assigned a rank (mansab)
- Lowest rank was 10 and the highest was 5000 for the nobles
- Princes of royal blood received even higher ranks.
- The ranks were divided into two – *zat and sawar.*
- *Zat means personal and it fixed the personal status of a person.*
- *Sawar rank indicated the number of cavalrymen* of a person who was required to maintain
- Every sawar had to maintain at least two horses
- All appointments and promotions as well as dismissals were directly made by the emperor.

Jahangir (1605-1627)

1. When Akbar died, ***Prince Salim succeeded with the title Jahangir (Conqueror of World) in 1605.***
2. Son Khusrau revolted but was defeated and imprisoned.
3. One of his supporters, Guru Arjun, the fifth Sikh Guru, was beheaded.

Nur Jahan

1. In 1611, Jahangir married Mehrunnisa who was known as Nur Jahan (Light of World).
2. *Nur Jahan's elder brother Asaf Khan* was appointed as Khan-i-Saman, a post reserved for the nobles.
3. In 1612, *Asaf Khan's daughter, Arjumand Banu Begum (later known as Mumtaj)*, married Jahangir's third son, prince Khurram (later Shah Jahan).

Shah Jahan (1627-1658)

1. Shah Jahan launched a prolonged campaign in the northwest frontier to recover Kandahar and other ancestral lands.
2. *His Deccan policy was more successful*.
3. He defeated the forces of Ahmadnagar and annexed it
4. Both Bijapur and Golkonda signed a treaty with the emperor
5. Shah Jahan ***carved four Mughal provinces in the Deccan*** – *Khandesh, Berar, Telungana and Daulatabad*

War of Succession

- The last years of Shah Jahan's reign were clouded by a bitter war of succession among his four sons
- Dara Shikoh (crown prince)
- Shuja (governor of Bengal)
- Aurangazeb (governor of Deccan)
- Murad Baksh (governor of Malwa and Gujarat)
- *Aurangazeb emerged victorious in this struggle*
- He entered the Agra fort after defeating Dara
- He forced Shah Jahan to surrender

- ❖ Shah Jahan was confined to the female apartments in the Agra fort and strictly put under vigil
- ❖ But he was not ill-treated.
- ❖ Shah Jahan lived for eight long years lovingly nursed by his daughter Jahanara

Aurangazeb (1658-1707)

- Aurangazeb was one of the *ablest of the Mughal kings*
- He *assumed the title Alamgir, World Conqueror*.
- His military campaigns in his first ten years of reign were a great success.
- He faced serious difficulties in the latter part of his reign.
- The *Jats and Satnamis and also the Sikhs revolted against him.*
- These revolts were induced by his harsh religious policy
- The Deccan policy of the Mughals started from the reign of Akbar,
- Aurangazeb, as governor of Deccan, followed an aggressive Deccan policy.
- When he became the Mughal emperor for the first twenty five years, he concentrated on the northwest frontier
- At that time, the *Maratha ruler, Sivaji carved out an independent Maratha kingdom* in the territories of north and south Konkan
- *To contain the spread of the Marathas, Aurangazeb decided to invade Bijapur and Golkonda*.
- *He defeated Sikandar Shah of Bijapur* and annexed his kingdom.
- Then, *he proceeded against Golkonda and eliminated the Kutb Shahi dynasty*.
- The destruction of the Deccan kingdoms was a *political blunder* on the part of Aurangazeb.
- The barrier between the Mughals and the Marathas was removed and there ensued a direct confrontation between them.
- According to J.N. Sarkar, *the Deccan ulcer ruined Aurangazeb*.

Religious Policy

- ❖ His ideal was *to transform India into an Islamic state*.
- ❖ He created a *separate department to enforce moral codes* under a high-powered officer called
  - o *Muhtasib.*
- ❖ Drinking was prohibited. Cultivation and use of bhang and other drugs were banned
- ❖ Aurangazeb *forbade music* in the Mughal court
- ❖ He *discontinued the practice of Jarokhadarshan*
- ❖ He also discontinued the celebration of Dasarah and royal astronomers and astrologers were also dismissed from service
- ❖ When he *began a policy of destroying Hindu temples*.
- ❖ The celebrated temples at Mathura and Benares were reduced to ruins.
- ❖ In 1679, he *reimposed jiziya and pilgrim tax*.
- ❖ The *celebration of Muharram was stopped*
- ❖ His invasions against the Deccan sultanates were partly due to his hatred of the Shia faith
- ❖ He was also *against the Sikhs and he executed the ninth Sikh Guru Tej Bahadur.*
- ❖ His *religious policy was responsible for turning* the Rajputs, the Marathas and Sikhs into the *enemies of Mughal Empire*
- ❖ It had also resulted in the *rebellions of the Jats of Mathura and the Satnamis of Mewar.*
- ❖ Therefore, Aurangazeb was *held responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire*.

Personality and Character of Aurangazeb

- In his private life, Aurangazeb was *industrious and disciplined*
- He was very *simple in food and dress*

- He *earned money for his personal expenses* by copying Quran and selling those copies.
- He did not consume wine.
- He was *learned and proficient in Arabic and Persian languages*.
- He was devoted to his religion and conducted prayers five times a day.
- He strictly observed the Ramzan fasting.
- He *misunderstood the true nature of the Maratha movement* and antagonized them
- Also, he failed to solve the Maratha problem and left an open sore
- His *policy towards Shia Deccan Sultanates also proved to be a wrong policy*.
- His *religious policy was also not successful*. Aurangazeb was an *orthodox Sunni Muslim.*
- His antagonistic policies towards non-Muslims did not help him to rally the Muslims to his side.
- On the other hand it had strengthened political enemies of the Mughal Empire

Causes for the Downfall of the Mughals

- ❖ The Mughal Empire declined rapidly after the death of Aurangazeb. The Mughal court became the scene of factions among the nobles.
- ❖ The *weakness of the empire was exposed when Nadir Shah imprisoned the Mughal Emperor and looted Delhi in 1739.*
- ❖ The religious and Deccan policies of Aurangazeb contributed to its decline.
- ❖ The weak successors and demoralization of the Mughal army also paved the way for it
- ❖ The financial difficulties due to continuous wars led to the decline.
- ❖ The *neglect of the sea power by the Mughals* was felt when the Europeans began to settle in India.
- ❖ Further, the *invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali weakened the Mughal state.*

INDIA UNDER THE MUGHALS

Economic and Social Life

- Many European travellers and traders came to India and their accounts contain a mine of information about the socio-economic conditions of India.
- In general, they described the wealth and prosperity of India and also the luxurious life of the aristocratic classes.
- They also mentioned the poverty and sufferings of the ordinary people such as peasants and artisans.

Mughal Nobility

- ❖ The nobles of the Mughal period formed a privileged class. Most of them were foreigners such as
  - *Turks and Afghans*
- ❖ The Mughal nobles were paid high salaries but their expenses were also very high
- ❖ Each noble maintained a large number of servants, horses, elephants, etc.
- ❖ While the wealthy people wore silk and cotton clothes, the poor people wore the minimum cloths.
- ❖ Nikitin observed that the people of Deccan were bare-footed. It might be due to high cost of leather.
- ❖ Rice, millets and pulses were the staple food of the common people
- ❖ Fish was popular on the coastal region
- ❖ While ghee and oil were cheaper, salt and sugar were more expensive, milk and milk products

were available in plenty

Agriculture

- An estimate claims that the *population of India* at the beginning of the seventeenth century was about *125 million*.
- A large variety of crops such as wheat, rice, gram, barley, pulses were cultivated.
- Commercial crops such as cotton, indigo, sugarcane and oil-seeds were also cultivated.
- During the seventeenth century two new crops, namely, tobacco and maize were added
- But, *no new agricultural technique* was introduced during this period
- India was able to export food items like rice and sugar to the neighbouring countries

Growth of Trade

- The Indian trading classes were large in numbers and spread throughout the country.
- *Seth, bohra traders specialized in long distance* trade while *local traders were called banik*
- Another class of traders was known as *banjaras, who specialized in carrying bulk goods*.
- The *banjaras used to move to long distances* with their goods on the back of oxen
- Bulk goods were also taken through rivers on boats.
- The Guajarati merchants included the Hindus, Jains and Muslims. In Rajasthan, Oswals, Maheshwaris and Agarwals came to be called the Marwaris
- In south India, the Chettis on the Coramandal coast and the Muslim merchants of Malabar were the most important trading communities.
- Bengal exported sugar, rice as well as delicate muslin and silk.
- Gujarat was an entry point of foreign goods. From there, fine textiles and silk were taken to north India.
- The major imports into India were certain metals such as tin and copper, war horses and luxury items such as ivory.
- The *balance of trade* was maintained by the *import of gold and silver.*
- The growth of foreign trade had resulted in the increased import of gold and silver in the seventeenth century.

Cultural Development under the Mughals

- The Mughal period witnessed a significant and widespread development in cultural activity.
- It was manifest in the sphere of art and architecture, painting, music and literature.
- Indian traditions were blended with *Turko-Iranian culture which was brought into India by the Mughals.*

Art and Architecture

- The Mughals were *fond of laying gardens with running water*.
- Some of the Mughal gardens such as *the Nishat Bagh in Kashmir, the Shalimar Bagh at Lahore and the Pinjore garden in the Punjab* have survived even today.
- During the reign of Sher Shah, the mausoleum at Sasaram in Bihar and the Purana Qila near Delhi were built.
- Large scale construction of buildings started with the advent of *Akbar*
- He built many forts and the most famous one was *the Agra Fort.*
- It was built in *red sandstone*
- His other forts are at Lahore and Allahabad
- The climax of fort-building reached its climax during the reign of *Shah Jahan*.
- The famous *Red Fort at Delhi* with its *Rang Mahal, Diwan-i-Am* and *Diwan-i-Khaswas* his

creation

- *Akbar also built a palacecum-fort complex at Fatepur Sikri* (City of Victory), 36 kilometres from Agra.
- Many buildings in Guajarati and Bengali styles are found in this complex.
- Guajarati style buildings were probably built for his Rajput wives.
- The most magnificent building in it is the Jama Masjid and the gateway to it called *Buland Darwaza or the Lofty Gate.*
- The *height of the gateway is 176 feet*. It was built to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat.
- Other important buildings at *Fatepur Sikri* are *Jodh Bai's palace* and *Panch Mahal* with five storeys. Dur
- During Akbar's reign, the *Humayun's tomb* was built at Delhi and it had a *massive dome of marble.*
- It may be considered the *precursor of the Taj Mahal*.
- *Akbar's tomb at Sikandara near Agra* was completed *by Jahangir*.
- Nur Jahan built the *tomb of Itimaddaulah at Agra*.
- It was constructed *wholly of white marble* with *floral designs made of semi-precious stones* on the walls. *(Pietra dura*)
- This method became more popular during the reign of Shah Jahan.
- The *pietra dura method* was used on a large scale *in the Taj Mahal*
- Taj Mahal is considered as *jewel of the builder's art.*
- It contains all the architectural forms developed by the Mughals.
- The *chief glory of the Taj* is the *massive dome and the four slender minarets*
- The *decorations are kept to the minimum*.
- The *Moti Masjid at Agra* was built entirely in *white marble*. The *Jama Masjid at Delhi was built in red stone.*
- Many *features of Mughal tradition* can be seen in the *Golden Temple at Amritsar*.

Paintings and Music

- The foundation for the Mughal painting was laid by Humayun when he was staying in Persia
- He brought with him two painters – Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdal Samad to India.
- Akbar commissioned the illustrations of several literary and religious texts
- He invited a large number of painters from different parts of the country to his court.
- Both Hindus and Muslims joined in this work.
- Baswan, Miskina and Daswant attained great positions as Akabar's court artists
- Illustrations of Persian versions of Mahabharata and Ramayana were produced in miniature form.
- Art Studio established by Akbar. Historical works such as Akbar Nama also remained the main themes of Mughal paintings
- Mughal paintings reached its climax during the reign of Jahangir.
- He employed a number of painters like Abul Hasan, Bishan Das, Madhu, Anant, Manohar, Govardhan and Ustad Mansur
- Music had also developed under the Mughals.
- Akbar patronized Tansen of Gwalior.
- Tansen composed many ragas. Jahangir and Shah Jahan were also fond of music

Language and Literature

- Persian language became widespread in the Mughal Empire by the time of Akbar's reign.
- Many historical works were written during this period.
- They include Ain-i-Akbari and Akabar Nama authored by Abul Fazl.

- ❖ The leading poet of that period was his brother Abul Faizi.
- ❖ The translation of Mahabharata into the Persian language was done under his supervision.
- ❖ Utbi and Naziri were the two other leading Persian poets
- ❖ Jahangir's autobiography, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiriwas famous for its style
- ❖ He also patronized many scholars like Ghiyas Beg, Naqib Khan and Niamatullah
- ❖ Shah Jahan also patronized many writers and historians like Abdul Hamid Lahori, author of Padshah Nama and Inayat Khan who wrote Shah Jahan Nama.
- ❖ His son Dara Shikoh translated the Bhagavat Gita and Upanishads into the Persian language
- ❖ Regional languages such as Bengali, Oriya, Rajasthani and Guajarati had also developed during this period.
- ❖ Many devotional works including the Ramayana and Mahabharata were translated into regional languages.
- ❖ The most influential Hindi poet was Tulsidas, who wrote the Hindi version of the Ramayana, the Ramcharitmanas.

THE MARATHAS

The Rise of the Marathas

- ✓ Various factors contributed to the rise of Marathas in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries
- ✓ The physical environment of the Maratha country shaped certain peculiar qualities among the Marathas.
- ✓ The mountainous region and dense forests made them brave soldiers and adopt guerilla tactics.
- ✓ They built a number of forts on the mountains
- ✓ The spread of the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra inculcated a spirit of religious unity among them
- ✓ The spiritual leaders like Tukkaram, Ramdas, Vaman Pandit and Eknath fostered social unity
- ✓ The political unity was conferred by Shivaji. The Marathas held important positions in the administrative and military systems of Deccan Sultanates of Bijapur and Ahmadnagar
- ✓ There were a number of influential Maratha families such as the Mores and Nimbalkers.
- ✓ Credit of establishing a powerful Maratha state goes to Shahji Bhonsle and his son Shivaji

Shivaji (1627-1680)

His Life and Conquest

- ➢ Shivaji was born at Shivner in 1627. His father was Shahji Bhonsle and mother Jija Bai.
- ➢ He inherited the jagir of Poona from his father in 1637.
- ➢ After the death of his guardian, Dadaji Kondadev in 1647, Shivaji assumed full charge of his jagir.
- ➢ He captured Javli from a Maratha chief, Chanda Rao More. This made him the master of Mavala region.
- ➢ In 1657, he attacked the Bijapur kingdom and captured a number of hill forts in the Konkan region
- ➢ The Sultan of Bijapur sent Afzal Khan against Shivaji. But Afzal Khan was murdered by Shivaji in 1659 in a daring manner. Shivaji suffered a defeat at the hands of the Mughal forces and lost Poona
- ➢ But Shivaji once again made a bold attack on Shaista Khan's (Mughal governor of Deccan) military camp at Poona in 1663, killed his son and wounded Khan.
- ➢ This time Aurangazeb sent Raja Jai Singh of Amber to fight against Shivaji.
- ➢ He made elaborate preparations and succeeded in besieging the Purander fort where Shivaji

lodged his family and treasure

- Shivaji opened negotiations with Jai Singh and the Treaty of Purander was signed in 1665.
- According to the treaty, Shivaji had to surrender 23 forts to the Mughals out of 35 forts held by him.
- The remaining 12 forts were to be left to Shivaji on condition of service and loyalty to Mughal Empire.
- As Shivaji asked to exempt him from personal service to the Mughals, his minor son Shambaji was granted a mansab of 5000
- Shivaji visited Agra in 1666 but he was imprisoned there. But, he managed to escape from prison and made military preparations for another four years.
- Surat was plundered by him for the second time in 1670
- He also captured all his lost territories by his conquests
- In 1674 Shivaji crowned himself at Raigarh and assumed the title Chatrapathi.
- Then he led an expedition into the Carnatic region and captured Ginjee and Vellore.
- After his return from this expedition, Shivaji died in 1680.

Shivaji's Administration

- He was assisted by a council of ministers called Ashtapradhan
- Peshwa – Finance and general administration. Later he became the prime minister.
- Sar-i-Naubator Senapati – Military commander, an honorary post
- Amatya – Accountant General.
- Waqenavis – Intelligence, posts and household affairs
- Sachiv – Correspondence.
- Sumanta – Master of ceremonies.
- Nyayadish – Justice
- Panditarao – Charities and religious administration
- Most of the administrative reforms of Shivaji were based on the practices of the Deccan sultanates.
- The revenue system of Shivaji was based on that of Malik Amber of Ahmadnagar.
- Lands were measured by using the measuring rod called kathi.
- He reduced the powers of the existing deshmuks and kulkarni
- He appointed his own revenue officials called karkuns.
- Chauth and sardeshmukhi were the taxes collected not in the Maratha kingdom but in the neighbouring territories of the Mughal Empire or Deccan sultanates
- Chauth was one fourth of the land revenue paid to the Marathas in order to avoid the Maratha raids
- Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy of ten percent on those lands which the Marathas claimed hereditary rights
- Shivaji was a man of military genius and his army was well organized
- The regular army consisted of about 30000 to 40000 cavalry supervised by havaildars.
- Shivaji also maintained a navy
- The forts played an important role in the military operations of the Marathas
- By the end of his reign, Shivaji had about 240 forts
- Shivaji was really a constructive genius and nation-builder
- His rise from jagirdar to Chatrapathi was spectacular.

Successors of Shivaji

- There ensued a war of succession after the death of Shivaji between his sons, Shambaji and

Rajaram.

- ❖ Shambaji emerged victorious but later he was captured and executed by the Mughals
- ❖ Shambaji emerged victorious but later he was captured and executed by the Mughals
- ❖ . He died at Satara.
- ❖ He was succeeded by his minor son Shivaji II with his mother Tara Bai as regent
- ❖ The next ruler was Shahu in whose reign the Peshwas rose to power

The Peshwas (1713-1818)

1. Balaji Viswanath (1713-1720)
2. Balaji Viswanath began his career as a small revenue official and became Peshwa in 1713
3. As Peshwa, he made his position the most important and powerful as well as hereditary.
4. He played a crucial role in the civil war and finally made Shahu as the Maratha ruler.

Baji Rao I (1720-1740)

- ✓ Baji Rao was the eldest son of Balaji Viswanath
- ✓ He succeeded his father as Peshwa at the age young age of twenty.
- ✓ The Maratha power reached its zenith under him.
- ✓ He initiated the system of confederacy among the Maratha chiefs
- ✓ Under this system, each Maratha chief was assigned a territory which could be administered autonomously.
- ✓ As a result, many Maratha families became prominent and established their authority in different parts of India.
- ✓ As a result, many Maratha families became prominent and established their authority in different parts of India.
- ✓ They were the Gaekwad at Baroda, the Bhonsle at Nagpur, the Holkars at Indore, the Scindias at Gwalior, and the Peshwas at Poona

Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761)

- ➢ Balaji Baji Rao succeeded his father as Peshwa at the young age of nineteen.
- ➢ The Maratha king Shahu died in 1749 without issue
- ➢ His nominated successor Ramraja was imprisoned by the Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao at Satara.
- ➢ Peshwa gave assurance to the Mughal Emperor that he would protect the Mughal Empire from internal and external enemies
- ➢ For which the Chauth of the northwest provinces and the total revenue of the Agra and Ajmer provinces would be collected by the Marathas.
- ➢ Thus when Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India, it became the responsibility of the Marathas to protect India.
- ➢ The Marathas fought very bravely against Ahmad Shah Abdali in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.
- ➢ The Marathas fought very bravely against Ahmad Shah Abdali in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.
- ➢ Balaji Baji Rao also died on hearing the sad end of this battle.
- ➢ This battle gave a death blow to the Maratha power
- ➢ The Marathas emerged a great power in India but they could not succeed in preventing the establishment of British power in India.
- ➢ The important causes for the downfall were that there was lack of unity among the Maratha chiefs like Holkar, Scindia and Bhonsle.

THE EUROPEANS

The commercial contacts between India and Europe were very old via the land route either through the Oxus valley or Syria or Egypt.

But, the new sea route via the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1498.

Ultimately, the British succeeded in establishing their rule India

The Portuguese

- ✓ The Portuguese traveller Vasco da Gama reached the port of Calicut on 17 May 1498 and he was warmly received by Zamorin the ruler of Calicut.
- ✓ The first governor of the Portuguese in India was Francis de Almeida.
- ✓ Later in 1509 Albuquerque was made the governor of the Portuguese territories in India
- ✓ In 1510, he captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur.
- ✓ Thereafter, Goa became the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India.
- ✓ Albuquerque captured Malacca and Ceylon.
- ✓ He encouraged his countrymen to marry Indian women
- ✓ Albuquerque died in 1515 leaving the Portuguese as the strongest naval power in India.
- ✓ The successors of Albuquerque established Portuguese settlements at Daman, Salsette and Bombay on the west coast and at San Thome near Madras and Hugli in Bengal on the east coast.
- ✓ However, the Portuguese power declined in India by the end of the sixteenth century.
- ✓ They lost all their possessions in India except Goa, Diu and Daman in the next century

The Dutch

- ➢ The Dutch East India Company was established in 1602.
- ➢ The merchants of this company came to India and established their settlements at Masulipattinam, Pulicat, Surat, Karaikal, Nagapattinam, Chinsura and Kasimbazar
- ➢ In the seventeenth century they won over the Portuguese and emerged the most dominant power in European trade in the East
- ➢ Pulicat was their main centre in India and later it was replaced by Nagapattinam.
- ➢ In the middle of the seventeenth century the English began to emerge as a big colonial power.
- ➢ The Anglo-Dutch rivalry lasted for about seven decades during which period the Dutch lost their settlements to the British one by one

The English

- ✓ The English East India Company was established in 1600 and the Charter was issued by Queen Elizabeth of England.
- ✓ Captain Hawkins arrived at the royal court of Jahangir in 1609 to seek permission to establish English trading centre at Surat
- ✓ . But it was refused by the Mughal Emperor due to Portuguese pressure.
- ✓ Later in 1612, Jahangir issued a Farman (permission letter) to the English and they established a trading factory at Surat in 1613.
- ✓ Sir Thomas Roe came to India as ambassador of James I, the king of England to the Mughal court in 1615.
- ✓ He obtained permission from Jahangir to establish English trading factories in different parts of India.
- ✓ The English established their factories at Agra, Ahmadabad, Baroda and Broach by 1619.

- ✓ The English East India Company acquired Bombay from Charles II, the then king of England
- ✓ In 1639, Francis Day founded the city of Madras where the Fort St. George was built
- ✓ In 1690, an English factory was established at a place called Sutanuti by Job Charnock
- ✓ Later it developed into the city of Calcutta where Fort William was built
- ✓ Later, Calcutta became the capital of British India.
- ✓ Thus Bombay, Madras, Calcutta became three presidency towns of the English settlements in India

The French

- ➢ The French East India Company was formed in 1664 by Colbert, a Minister under Louis XIV.
- ➢ The first French factory in India was established at Surat by Francis Caron
- ➢ Later, Maracara set up a factory at Masulipattinam.
- ➢ Francois Martin founded Pondicherry in 1673.

The Danes

- ✓ Another important Danish settlement in India was Serampore in Bengal.
- ✓ Serampore was their headquarters in India
- ✓ They failed to strengthen themselves in India and they sold all their settlement in India to the British in 1845. Anglo-French Rivalry
- ✓ Both of them used the political turmoil prevalent in India as a result of the decline of the Mughal Empire in their favour and indulged in internal politics.
- ✓ The Anglo-French rivalry in India was manifest in the Carnatic region and in Bengal

The Carnatic Wars

- ➢ The downfall of the Mughal Empire led to the independence of Deccan under Nizam-ul-Mulk
- ➢ The Carnatic region also formed part of the Nizam's dominion. The ruler of the Carnatic accepted the suzerainty of the Nizam
- ➢ In 1740, the Austrian War of Succession broke out in Europe
- ➢ In that war England and France were in the opposite camps
- ➢ They came into conflict in India also
- ➢ The French governor of Pondicherry, Dupleix opened attack on the English in 1746 and thus began the First Carnatic War (1746-1748)
- ➢ The English sought help from the Nawab of Carnatic, Anwar Uddin
- ➢ But the French concluded a treaty with his rival Chanda Sahib
- ➢ The English army crushed a defeat on the French in the Battle of Adyar, near Madras.
- ➢ In the meantime, the Treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle was concluded in 1748 to end the Austrian Succession War. Thus the First Carnatic War came to an end.
- ➢ But the English and French continued to take opposite sides in the internal politics of India.
- ➢ This had resulted in the Second Carnatic War (1749-1754).
- ➢ This had resulted in the Second Carnatic War (1749-1754).
- ➢ The troops of these three defeated Anwar Uddin, who was with the British in the First Carnatic War, and killed him in the Battle of Ambur in 1749.
- ➢ After this victory, Muzafar Jung became the Nizam and Chanda Sahib the Nawab of Arcot.
- ➢ Muhammad Ali, son of Anwar Uddin escaped to Tiruchirappalli. The English sent troops in support of him.
- ➢ In the meantime, the British commander Robert Clive captured Arcot
- ➢ He also inflicted a severe defeat on the French at Kaveripakkam.
- ➢ He also inflicted a severe defeat on the French at Kaveripakkam.
- ➢ Meanwhile Dupleix was replaced by Godeheu as the French governor. The war came to an end

by the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754.

- The outbreak of the Seven Years War (1756-1763) in Europe led to the Third Carnatic War (1758-1763)
- Count de Lally was the commander of the French troops
- The British General Sir Eyre Coote defeated him at Wandiwash in 1760
- In the next year, Pondicherry was captured and destroyed by the British troops
- The Seven Years War came to an end by the Treaty of Paris in1763
- The French agreed to confine its activities in Pondicherry, Karaikkal, Mahe and Yenam.
- Thus the Anglo-French rivalry came to a close with British success and French failure. T

The causes for the French failure can be summed up as follows

- ✓ Commercial and naval superiority of the English
- ✓ French had support only in the Deccan but the English had a strong base in Bengal.
- ✓ English had three important ports – Calcutta, Bombay and Madras but French had only Pondicherry
- ✓ Difference of opinion between the French Generals
- ✓ England's victory in the European wars decided the destiny of the French in India
- ✓ Establishment of British Power in Bengal
- ✓ The English ascendancy in Bengal proved to be the basis for the expansion of English rule in India
- ✓ The conflict between the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daula and the English led to the Battle of Plassey held on 23 June 1757
- ✓ Robert Clive, the Commander of the British troops emerged victorious by defeating the Nawab's army.
- ✓ The easy English victory was due to the treachery of Mir Jabar, the Commander of Nawab's army
- ✓ However, the victory of the British in the Battle of Plassey marked the foundation of the British rule in India
- ✓ In 1764, the English once again defeated the combined forces of the Nawab of Oudh
- ✓ The Mughal Emperor and the Nawab of Bengal in the Battle of Buxar
- ✓ The English military superiority was decisively established
- ✓ In 1765, Robert Clive was appointed as the Governor of Bengal
- ✓ The same year, the Treaty of Allahabad was concluded by which the Mughal Emperor granted the Diwani rights to the English East India Company.

Ancient India

Prehistoric (2 lakh-2.5k) BC

Prehistoric age: Roughly between 2 Lakh B.C. to 2.5k B.C. when human civilization was first started, however no exact pinpoint year.

The end of prehistoric age is roughly divided into 3 phases of Stone age:

(i) **Palaeolithic age** (unknown to 8k B.C.): Depended on nature for food by hunting via Stone tools. Man called quartzite man here (since tools were made up of quartzite)

a. Early/Lower: Hand axe, choppers, cleaver
b. Second/Middle: flaked tools i.e. Blades, points, borers, etc
c. Third/Upper: Blades, burins, chisels. (Ostrich egg found here) Sites:

Paleolithic sites are found in many hill slopes & river valleys but are absent in alluvial planes of Indus & Ganga

(ii) **Mesolithic age** (8k-4k):Hunters & Herders

- ✓ Tools more pointed (microliths); domestication of animals.
- ✓ Eg of rock art: Bhimbetka cave paintings were of Mesolithic time
- ✓ Theme: hunting, women taking out mice & dealing with small animals, rituals, family, members. (No farming since not started)
- ✓ Colour: These are stick paintings with only red & white colour. Red= plant juice + animal fat, white= plant juice + animal fat

(iii) **Neolithic age** (4k-2.5k):

- ✓ Food producers (1st time farming)
- ✓ Invention of Wheel;
- ✓ Discovery of fire
- ✓ Polished & grinded tools.
- ✓ Pottery started to store grains.

Place where all 3 i.e. Paleolithic, Mesoliths & Neoliths are found:

- ✓ Belan Valley, Mirzapur, UP; Middle part of Narmada.

Chalcolithic age: (1.8k-1.5k) BC

-Usage of Cu, Bronze began (Stone - Copper age) -Tools of stone, Cu & bronze.

Economy

- ✓ Barley waas main crop
- ✓ Certain references of use of ploughshare

Settlement

- ✓ Rectanular & Circular houses
- ✓ Burrying dead in N-S orienatation has been revealed. Pit burial too.

Indus Valley civilization (2.5k-1.5k) BC…….during Bronze Age.

- ✓ The transition from 4k B.C marked by individuality to 3k B.C marked by homogenous cultures is to be noted and hence Harappa civilization of 5, 00,000 sq. miles.
- ✓ Consisting of Punjab, UP, Gujarat, Sindh, Baluchistan and Makran coast.
- ✓ This civilization is highly developed than its contemporaries like Mesopotamia (R. Tigris & Euphrates), Egypt (Nile) or China (R. Hwang Ho)

(Persia: An empire in southern Asia created by Cyrus the Great in the 6th century BC and destroyed by Alexander the Great in the 4th century BC)

Gold	Af,Persia, Karnataka
Silver	Af,Iran (Harappans were 1st to silver.)
Lead	Af, Iran, Rajasthan, South India
Copper	Baluchistan, Khetri (Rajasthan)
Tin	Af, Central Asia
Iron	Knew all metals except Iron

- ✓ All proto-Harappan cultures are pre-Harappan cultures but vice versa isn't necessarily true.
- ✓ Pre-Harappan: Before Harappan civilization &
- ✓ Proto-Harappan: Before Harappan civilization but closely related to contemporary Harappan civilization.

Town planning & Structure:

- ✓ Grid system dividing into rectangular blocks
- ✓ Large scale use of bricks & complete absence of stones
- ✓ Underground drainage shows sense of health & sanitation.
- ✓ Fortified citadels on W side which housed public buildings.

Script & Language:

- ✓ Script is pictographic (not alphabetic) representing birds, fish & human forms.
- ✓ The writing is boustrophedon (Writing in alternate lines in opposite direction just like the ox ploughs.)
- ✓ Language still unknown and will remain so until script is deciphered.

Agriculture:

- ✓ Agriculture was backbone of civilization as soil was fertile due to Indus' flooding. –
- ✓ Sowed seeds during floods in flood plains, harvested when water receded.
- ✓ Used wooden ploughs (Kalibangan) & stone sickles. –
- ✓ Crops: Wheat, Barley, dates, peas, mustard, millet, rice
- ✓ Mixed cropping in Kalibangan
- ✓ Well irrigation & dams: Agri infra
- ✓ First to produce cotton in world.(Sugarcane wasn't known)

Domestication of animals:

- ✓ Animal rearing was practiced.
- ✓ Bullocks, oxens, asses, goats, pigs.
- ✓ Remains of horse & camel bones are found.

Arts:

- ✓ Pottery is dark/red, well baked, glazed or with paintings on it.
- ✓ Seals (≠ coins) are greatest artistic creations of this civilization made up of soft stone. Unicorn is most frequent animal inscribed on seal (NOT circular, but square [animal and inscription] or rectangular [inscription only])
- ✓ Education symbols too, swastik too seen

Burials

- ✓ Complete, Partial (first feed to birds) & post cremation burials.

Religion

- ✓ Chief male deity was Pashupati Mahadeva (proto-Shiva) sitting in a yogic pose on a low throne, having 3 faces & 2 thorns.
- ✓ He is surrounded by 4 animals (BERT-2D) Buffalo,Elephant,Rhino,Tiger); with 2 Deer at his feet.
- ✓ Chief female deity was Mother Goddess, depicted in various forms.
- ✓ Worship in forms of: Phallus, trees, animals, fires.
- ✓ No signs of temples
- ✓ People believed in ghosts, evils spirits and hence amulets (Good Luck Charm) were used.

Trade & Commerce

- ✓ Trade on barter system. Coins aren't evident.
- ✓ Inter trade was carried out with Saurashtra, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, South India, UP & Bihar
- ✓ Foreign trade was with Mesopotamia & Bahrian.
- ✓ Bullock & oxen were used for land transport.
- ✓ Sumerian texts (of Babylon i.e. Mesopotamian) refer to trade relations with Meluha (ancient name of Indus)
- ✓ Rice, cotton & wool was produced.

Decline:

- ✓ The civilization slowly declined & faded out eventually.
- ✓ Reasons prvided for the same are
  - (i) Increased salinity due to desert expansion
  - (ii) Floods due to depression in land
  - (iii) Aryans destroyed it
  - (iv) Trade with Sumerian finally lead to decline of civilization.

- ➢ No clear cut evidence about Harappan polity.

Major sites & significance in Indus valley civilization

Harappa	40% total seals found here, Great granary
Mohenjo-Daro ('Heap of dead')	Largest of all Indus cities, Great Bath & Granary, Ship on seal, woven cloth discovered, 9 levels of occupation (300ft above MSL) Impressive drainage system
Kalibangan	Pre-Harappan phase shows land ploughed unlike Harappan, double cropping
Chanhudaro	Only Indus city without citadel, Metal workers, bead makers found in here.
Surkotada	Only Indus site where remains of horses have been found, coastal city with port town.
Banwali	Clay bangles, animal & human figures.
Dholavira	Latest and on of largest civilization found in India, signboard, 3 citadel with important inner closure
Lothal	Only Indus site with artificial dockyard & hence main sea-port. (coastal city with port town.) Earliest rice cultivation here, twin burial
Rangpur	Rice husk
Kalibangan	Ploughed field, camel bones, circular & square graves, neither bricks nor drainage system (TP not developed here)

(Early)Vedic Age (1.5k to 1k) BC/ Aryan

- Aryans means of 'higher breed'
- The general perception is that Aryans originated in steppes (extensive plains without trees in Siberia & E.Russia).
- Consensus is that they lived somewhere in East of Alps.
- (Tilak : North Pole, Dayanand Saraswati: Tibet, Max Mueller:C.Asia)
- On their way to India, Aryans first appeared in Iran and a little latter in India (1500 BC).
- Rig-Veda has many things common with Avesta (ancient Iranian language).
- According to Rig Veda, Aryans first settled in Sapta-Sindhu
- Meeting of 7 rivers i.e. Eastern Af, Western UP, Punjab etc.
- Ancient Aryans were semi-nomadic with cattles herds; settled after cultivation with plough started.
- They were ruled by warriors who depended upon priests to perform rituals to protect crops, insure crops
- Indian subcontinent got its name 'Bharat Varsha' after Bharata tribe, the strongest of the time.
- Metals known: GIC (Gold, Iron, and Copper)
- Rig Veda consists of 10 books (Mandalas) with 1 & 10 relatively new.

Polity:

- Chief was protector of tribe/jana.
- However his powers were finite were not unlimited with tribal assemblies (Sabha, Samiti, Vidhata, Gana).
- The first two assemblies are important.
- Women attended Sabha & Vidhata.
- Aryans drank addicted & intoxicating drinks: Soma (sanctified by religion) & Sura (secular & more potent)
- Early Vedic age was naturalistic & their were neither temples nor idols.
- Gods: Indra, Varuna, Agni, Yama & Soma (plant God)

Society:

- Based on kinship, the society was tribal & egalitarian.
- People showed loyalty towards tribe called Jana.
- Family was patriarchal.
- Kingdom had not come into existence.
- Women had respectable position in society & attended tribal assemblies.
- No examples of child marriage.
- Levirate (Niyoga) was practiced.
- Monogamy was established practice however polygamy & polyandry were also known.

Marriage types: (8 types)

- ✓ Brahma: Marriage with dowry
- ✓ Daiva: Daughter sacrificed to priest as fee.this was considered ideal
- ✓ Arsa : Cow& bull as token instead of dowry
- ✓ Prajapatya: Without dowry or bride-price
- ✓ Gandharva :Love marriage…Swayamwar is special form of Gandharva marriage.
- ✓ Asura: Daughter bought from father…Arthashatra allows it without criticism
- ✓ Rakshasa: Marriage by capture
- ✓ Paisacha :Marriage by seduction

- ✓ Cow was of economic importance & important form of wealth.
- ✓ Wars were fought for cows & not territories underline the importance of cows.
- ✓ Economy was pastoral.
- ✓ Important rituals: Rajasuya, Ashwamedha (royal horse run), Vajapeya (chariot race fixed).
- ✓ (Ashwamedha shows horse was significant animal)

Social divisions:

- ✓ When Aryans first came to India there was no consciousness of caste, not even of professional hereditary.
- ✓ The term 'varna' referred in Rig Veda with reference to Aryan (fair) & Dasa (dark) having fair & dark complexions only BUT never w.r.t. to Brahman or Ksatriya.

- ✓ Quadruple divisions of society made its formal appearance only at one place in 10th Mandala of Rig Veda.
- ✓ Even mention of Shudras is there in 10th Mandala.

Administrative officer:

- ✓ Purohita (priest), Senani (army), Vrajapati (pasture).
- ✓ There was no officer for tax-collection or administering justice.

	Early vedic	Later vedic
Polity	Tribal society. Equal.	King present
Eco	Pastoral	Agriculture
Society	No division in society	Division in society in form of varnas
Religion	Simple: Worshiped nature: sun, wind, rain & via mantras only.	Complex: Priest dominated & ritual orientated.
Tax	Bali (voluntary offering) & not tax	Tax compulsory to be given to king
Fights	Tribes fighting for cattle	Kings fighting for lands.
Women	Strong position & societal participation	Forced to stay indoors.

- ✓ Anulobh: (Allowed): Marriage of high caste man with low caste woman
- ✓ Pratylobh: (Prohibited): Marriage of high caste woman with low caste man
- ✓ Varna mixing unallowed.
- ✓ Chandals: kids of male brahmin & female shudra

Later Vedic Age (1000 BC – 600 BC)

- ✓ In this phase, Aryans subdued the fertile plains watered by Yamuna, Ganges & settled in Deccan…north of Godavari.

Polity:

- ✓ Chiefdoms were replaced by kingdoms. Kings became powerful.
- ✓ Assemblies lost their power & weren't the true representation of majority.
- ✓ Women were no longer admitted into assemblies, which was dominated by Brahmins & nobles.

- ✓ Term 'rashtra' indicating 'territory' first appeared in this period.
- ✓ Gotra signified descent from a common ancestor & hence marriage b/w persons of same gotra wasn't allowed.

- ➢ Eastern King: Samarat;
- ➢ Western King: Savrat;
- ➢ Northern: Viral;
- ➢ Southern: Bhoja;
- ➢ Central: Raja

- ✓ Aryanakas: Forest texts taught by Brahmins.

Social divisions:

- ✓ Brahmins: Growing cult of sacrifice & rituals for clients empowered them.
- ✓ Kshtriyas: Warrior class.
- ✓ Vaishyas: Agriculturalists, cattle-rears, traders.
- ✓ Shudras: Lowest in hierarchy.

Vedic literature:

(a) Vedas

- ✓ Vedas, derived from 'vid' which means to know, signifying knowledge par excellence.
- ✓ Vedas are collection of hymns, prayers, charms & sacrificial formulae.
- ✓ Vedas are called Apurusheya (Not made by man) & Nitya (eternal).
- ✓ Apart from its literary significance, Vedas throw light on political, philosophical, Religious, social & economic aspect of life.

(1)Rig Veda:

- ✓ Consists of 1028 hymns divided in 10 mandalas (books)
- ✓ In IIIrd Mandala, Gayatri mantra is addresses to solar deity Savitri.
- ✓ IX Mandala to Vedic Soma.
- ✓ X Mandala to Purusha Sukta

(2) Sama Veda:

- ✓ Sets tunes for singing hymns of Rig Veda. (Udgatri priests)

(3) Yajur Veda:

- ✓ Prescribes rituals for performing various sacrifices.(Adhvaryu priest)
- ✓ Contains prose (Krishna Yajur Veda-Black) & hymns (Sukla Yajur Veda-White)

(4) Atharva Veda:

- ✓ Contains charms & spells to ward off diseases.
- ✓ Preserves cults. (HTRC)

(b) **The Brahmanas**:

- ✓ Containing prayer & sacrificial ceremony.

(c) **The Aranyakas**:

- ✓ Forest books dealing with mysticism & priestly philosophy.
- ✓ Transitional material b/w mythology & ritual of Samhitas & Brahmanas on one hand and

philosophical speculations of Upanishads on other hand.

(d) **Upanishads:**

- ✓ literally meaning 'Be seated at feet of Guru to receive teachings'.
- ✓ The Upanishads imparts Philosophical & Spiritual learning.
- ✓ Also called Vedanta or end of Vedas.
- ✓ They are anti-ritualistic and define doctrine of karma (action), atma (soul) & God (Brahman)

(e) **Vedangas**:

- ✓ To understand Vedic literature, it is necessary to learn Vedangas-limbs of vedas.
- ✓ Literature handed by tradition.

There are 6 Vedangas:
(a) Siksha (Phonetics) (b) Kalpa (Sacrificial ritual) (c) Vyakrana (Grammar)
(d) Nirukta (Eytmology)(e) Chandas (Metrics) (f) Jyotisha (Astronomy)

- ✓ Vedangas are required for Reading, understanding & implementation of Vedas.

(f) Upavedas:

- ✓ Ayurveda (dealing with medicine..relates with Atharvaveda Dhanurveda (warfare).
- ✓ Related to Rig Veda Gandharvaveda (music)
- ✓ Related to SamaVeda and Shilpaveda (Arts & Literature)
- ✓ Related to YajurVeda

(g)**Puranas**:

- ✓ Contents are of diverse material like tales, anecdotes & ballads.
- ✓ Topics include cosmology, mythology, folklores, worship, and society. Diverse.

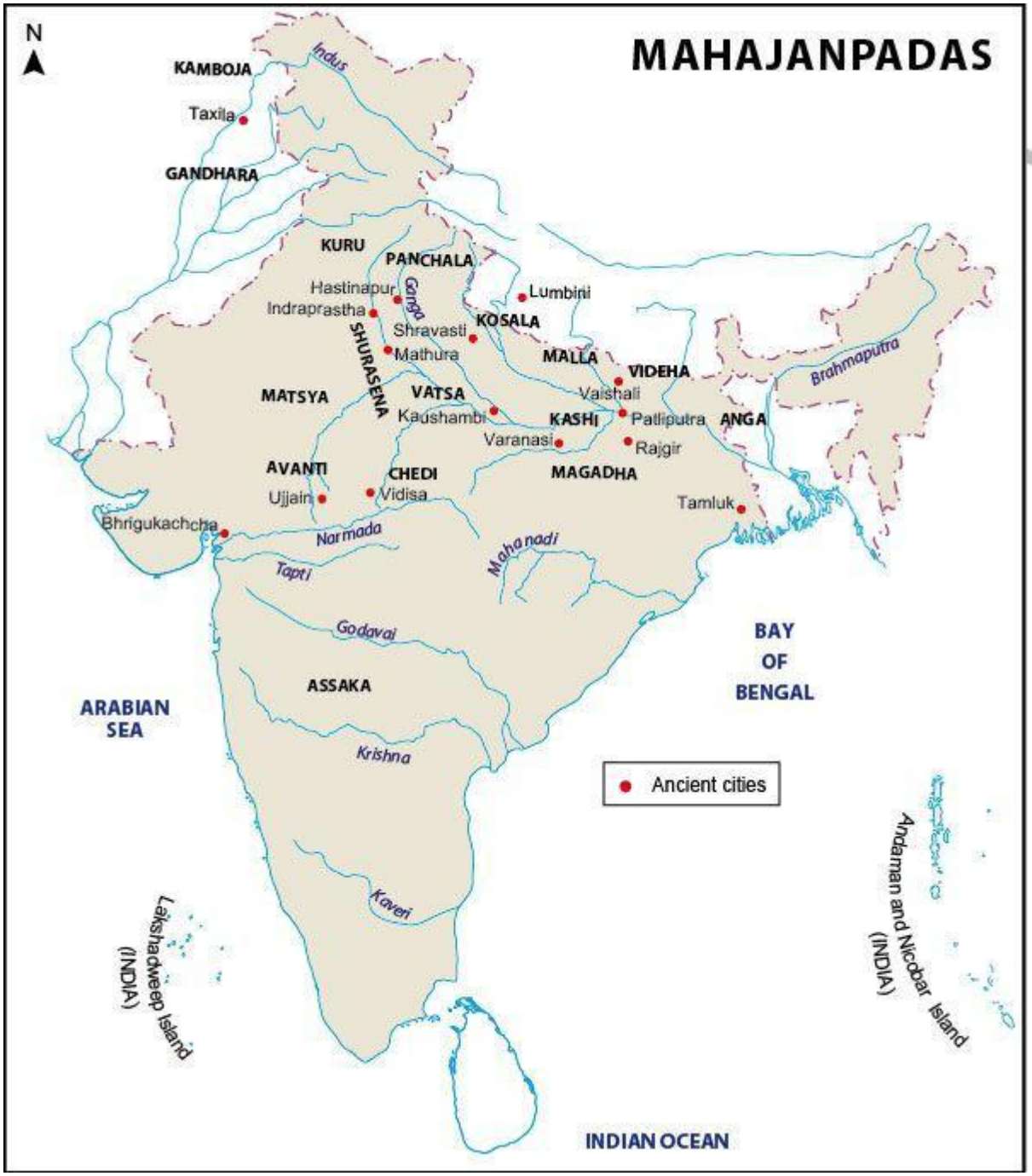
(h) **Epics**:

- ✓ Mahabharata, written by Ved Vyas is older than Ramayana.
- ✓ Final compilation of 1 lakh verses reflecting state of affairs from 10^{th} Century BC to 4^{th} Century AD.
- ✓ Ramayana, written by Valmiki reflects from 5^{th} Century AD to 12^{th} Century AD.
- ✓ The later Vedic religion laid stress on Right belief & Right knowledge criticising cult of rituals & beliefs.
- ✓ The deeds of one life affects next.
- ✓ This gave life to theory of Karma.

Samkhya (means count)	Kapila(opposed Upanishad	Doesn't believe in God but deeds-World's creation = nature + divine spiritual elements (Duality) -Salvation via pure knowledge.	Deeds believer i.e.Karma, so-Proponent of dualism (Puru-Samkhya & Vaisheshik belie
Yoga(compliment ary to Samkhya)	Patanjali	Yoga = Samakhya + Divinity-Salvation through meditation & physical application. (Control over pleasure) -Pranayam is basic to yoga-Not unislamic as followed by Sufis too.	Secular (Even Nyaya is secu
Vaisheshik(vasiheshik means particularly)	Kanada	Atomist approach of universe-Everything is based on concept that everything in this universe (except time, space, consciousness, mind, soul) is composed of atoms.	Marked beginning of physic
Nyaya	Akshpada / Gautama	School of analysis & logic Salvation via true valid knowledge Four forms of true Knowledge i.Perception, ii.Inference, iii.Analogy, iv.Credible testimony	
Purva Mimansa/ Mimamsa	Jaimini	Condensed explanation of vedic theme Salvation via perfection of vedic sacrifies via priesta (Karma Philosophy)	Mantra & Rituals means Good Karma Also called Karma mimansa (Right Action) (Later Mimamsa (Uttar): Right Knowledge)
Vedanata(Uttara Mimansa)	Maharshi Vyas	True desire to know God. True liberation will be achieved after surrendering to him-tat tvam asi	World is illusion & Brahma are ignorant so don't know this-Via True knowledge, we real realize knowledge of Brahma

Pre-Mauryan Age (600 BC to 400 BC)

- ✓ Iron led to agriculture led to prosperity led to large territories.
- ✓ Many janpadas sprung up. Larger were called Mahajanapadas.



- ✓ Magadha rose from janapada to mahajanapada & later emerged as empire of Mauryans.
- ✓ There are variety of reasons for the same.

Rise & Growth of Magadha Empire

- ✓ Magadha was most prosperous kingdom in N India from 600 to 400 BC.
- ✓ Founder was Jarasandha & Brihadrata.
- ✓ But rise of Magadha started under Haryanka, exapnsion took under Sisunagas & Nandas & reached zenith under Mauryans.

1. HARYANKA Dynasty

❖ **BIMBISARA**:

- ✓ His Foreign Policy is Matrimonial Alliance
- ✓ He married Koshala Devi, Sister of Kosala Ruler PARSENAJIT and got Kasi as dowry

❖ **AJATASHATRU:**

- ✓ Father: Bimbisara
- ✓ Mother: Chellana, Lichchhavi Princes
- ✓ First Buddhist Council @ Rajgir (483 BC-Prez: Makasappa)
- ✓ Conquered Vajjis Confederation after a prolonged struggle

❖ **UDAYIN:**

- ✓ Found a city called PATALIPUTRA and made it as capital
- ✓ Killed by his minister SHISUNAGA

2. **SHISUNAGA Dynasty**:

❖ **SHISUNAGA**: Annexed Avanthi

❖ **KALASOKA**:

- ✓ Second Buddhist Council @ Vaishali (383 BC-Prez: Sabhagami)
- ✓ Killed by his minister MAHAPADMANANDA

3. NANDHA Dynasty:

❖ **MAHAPADMANANDA:**

- ✓ Famously called Ugrasena (Terrible Army)
- ✓ Annexed Kalinga before Asoka (source: Hathigumba Inscription, Hathigumba, Orissa during period of Kalingan King KARAVELA)

❖ **DHANANANDHA:**

- ✓ Last Ruler
- ✓ Alexander's Invasion (326BC) during his period, but he did not fight with Alexander
- ✓ Defeated by Chandragupta Maurya with the help of a Brahmin named Vishnu
- ✓ Gupta / Chankya / Kautilya

Causes of Magadha's success:

- ✓ Ambitious kings like in above 4 dynasties
- ✓ Topographical advantage: rivers used for trade, defense, communications.
- ✓ Resource base was broad: minerals, agri, fertile land, forests

- ✓ Efficient administration (Nandhas).
- ✓ Massive military

- ➢ Republicans present during this period
- ➢ Republics were common during this period & were ruled by tribal oligarchies.
- ➢ Raja had freedom to do appointments, simple administration.
- ➢ Licchavis of Vaishali was oldest.
- ➢ Buddha admired administration of Licchavis.
- ➢ Ajatsatru defeated Licchavis later.
- ➢ Examples of republics are:

1. The sakyas of Kapilavastu (Lord Buddha belonged)
2. The Lichchhavis of Vaisali (Oldest republic)
3. The Mallas of Pava (Mahavira breathed his last at Pava)
4. The Mallas of Kusinagar (Buddha breathed his last at Kusinagar)
5. The Kolliyas of Ramagrama
6. The Bhaggas of Sumsumasa
7. The Moriyas of Pippalivahana
8. The Kalams of Kesaputta
9. the Videhas of Mithila
10. the Nayas(Jnatrikas) of Vaisali

Iranian & Greek Invasions

1. Iranian invasion

- ✓ NW India fragmented plus wealth present. So attacked by Iranians.
- ✓ Impact: Contact for 200y, Trade with them via coins, Ashokan inscriptions in NW India in 300 BC wrote in Kharosti (Iranian script), In preamble of Ashoka's edicts, In sculpture too impact is visible, bell shaped capitals are from Iran, via Iran only Greeks came to know about Indian wealth

2. Greek invasion

- ✓ Alexander's dream of capturing world led him to India where political conditions were suitable i.e. Fragmented due to independent monarchies & tribal republics.
- ✓ He marched via Khyber pass in 326 BC & defeated Taxila ruler Ambi first, later Porus was defated.
- ✓ Later he came across Nanda dynasty.
- ✓ Dhanananda is mentioned as Xandrames or Aggrammes or Ganderites in the Greek historical texts.

- ✓ These texts mention that crossing the Beas was the last outpost of Alexander's army which was insisted by Alexander to cross Ganga as well.
- ✓ But by hearing that Dhanananda was waiting for them with 200, 000 army they were frightened and revoltedand thus Alexander's army turned back.
- ✓ Alexander began his homeward journey in Babylon.
- ✓ Impact: Ancient Europe came in contact with Ancient India for 1st time.
- ✓ He destroyed petty states of NW India which paved way for Mauryan empire.
- ✓ Greek influence in Gandhara scultpture form, His historians tell us about India.

Pre-Mauryan

- ✓ Society
- ✓ Economy

King Name	Situation	Effects
1. Cyprus of Persia (Iran)	Ist to penetrate into India & destroyed N. of Kabul	-Intro of Aramiac writing -Promotion of Indo-Iran trade -Geographic exploration of Indus & Arabian sea leading to new water route -Fusion of arts, religion.
2. Alexander (Greek)	Defeated Darius III & dismantled Persian empire. After conquest of Persian empire marched towards India via Khyber pass in 326 BC & defeated Porus. Alexander's advance was arrested on banks of Beas for his soldiers mutinied & refused to proceed further after Battle of Jhelum & Vitasava. His dream of Eastern empire remained unfulfilled. The king who had never known defeat at the hands of enemies had accepted defeat due to his own men.	-Trade route b/w N.W.India & W.Asia opened. -Indians learned from Greek in Astronomy, coinage, archi & sculpture (Gandhara school)

Religious Movements

- ✓ -Established Orthodoxy & changing aspirations of groups gave rise to as many as 62 religious sects (heterodox sects) during the period. (Jainism & Buddhism were more prominent)

Reasons for heterodox sects:

- ✓ Division into 4 varnas led aspirations of vaishyas, kshatriyas v/s Brahmins to lead improved social position (as trade had enhanced their economic position);
- ✓ Rise of new agri economy required use of bullocks but vedic ractice of killing cattle led to decimation of cattle wealth. B & J spoke against these vedic practices.
- ✓ Desire of commoners to give up material life & lead a simple life.
- ✓ Vedic religion lost its purity & vedic philosophy was getting complex & infected by dogmas, sacrifices , superstition etc.

Reasons for popularity of Buddhism & Jainism

- ✓ Both Budhha & Mahavira were magnetic personalities
- ✓ Buddhism used Pali & Jainism used Prakrit, both languages of common man (BP-JP)
- ✓ They didn't attch much importance to existing varna system & hence lower classes were attracted.
- ✓ Were patronized by various kingdoms. (Nandas patronized Jainism, Mauryans:Buddhism)
- ✓ Didn't engage in metaphysiacl discussion & suggested simple way of living –
- ✓ Followed liberal policy towards women. (Later in Buddhism)

Similarities

- ✓ Both were founded by kshatriyas in E. India
- ✓ Both were against ritualistic interpretation of vedas & opposed Brahmanical domination. They uphold essence of Vedas.
- ✓ Both preached Truth, NV, celibacy, detachment from material comforts.
- ✓ Both were non-theistic religions. (Buddha agnostic??)
- ✓ Both believed in karma & re-birth (transmigration of soul)
- ✓ Both allowed women & shudras to follow religion, become monks & attain salvation.
- ✓ Both were opposed to caste system but couldn't eliminate it.

Differences

- ✓ Method of attaining salvation for Jains was extreme one, for Buddhas-moderate.
- ✓ Jainism is more liberal towards women.
- ✓ Jainism believed in soul, Buddhism didn't.
- ✓ Jainism was confined to India, but survived here. Buddhism spread rapidly to foreign lands but died in India.
- ✓ Jainism laid overemphasis on Ahimsa, Buddhism was practical.

Jainism:

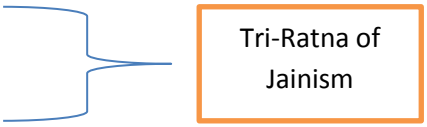
- ✓ Origin shrouded in mystery as 'jaina's believe religion is by-product of teachings of 24 tirthankars (gurus) (Mahavira was 24th Tirthankar)

Mahavira (Real name Vardhaman) –

- ✓ Born in 540 BC near Kundagrama;
- ✓ Siddharta was his father, Trisala was mother, Yashada wife & Jameli was daughter. - Attained kaivalya (meaning enlightenment in Jainism) at Jrimbhikagram in East India (Age 42)
- ✓ Also called Jina(conqueror), Jitendriya (one who conquered his senses); Nirgrantha (free from all bonds)

Way to Kaivalya (enlightenment or Nirvana):

-Right Belief
-Right Knowledge
-Right Conduct



Five main teachings (vows) (LK-SAB) called Mahavratas

-Non-**k**illling
-Non-**s**tealing
-Non-**l**ying
-Non-possession (**A**parigraha)
-Observe continence (**B**rahmacharya)…Added by Mahavira

Sacred literature:

- ✓ The sacred literature of Shvetambaras is written in the form of Prakrit called Ashvamagadhi

Philosophy of Jainism:

- ✓ Mahavira thought all objects, whether animate/inanimate had soul & felt pain.
- ✓ He rejected the authority of vedas & rejected Brahmin supremacy.

(i) Nyayavada: Object of knowledge is highly complex & cannot be fully conceived by man. So man's conception is valid from a single stand point only.
(ii) Saptavanginyaya: There are 7 views & none is comprehensive. So man's statement is partially true (conditional)
(iii) Syadvada: Theory of maybe/perhaps
(iv) Anekantvada: Doctrine of manyness of reality.

Concept of Sale-khana:

- ✓ Best form of death is by giving up food.

Sects in Jainism:

- ✓ After Mahavira's death during Chandragupta Maurya's reign, famine led to exodus of Jains from Ganga valley to Deccan.

Digambaras (SKY-clad)

- ✓ Followers of Bhadrababu who accompanied him in South & retained nudity.

Shvetambaras: (WHITE-clad)

- ✓ Sthulabhadra stayed in North only & allowed his followers to wear white garments.

Digamber (South India) Bhadrabahu (Bhadre in South…Kozi)	Shvetamber (North) Sthulbhadra
Naked	White-Clad
Women cant achieve salvation due to deformation	Women can
Didn't recognize Sabastra guru	Recognized Sabastra guru

Spread of Jainism:

- ✓ In the period between Mauryas & Guptas, it can be traced from Mathura in west to Orissa in the East but later was concentrated in two regions i.e. Gujarat, Rajasthan(Digambar) & Mysore (Shvetambara)

Decline of Jainism:

- ✓ Took concept of Ahimsa too far, said medicines shouldn't be consumed as it kills germs.
- ✓ unpopular with commoners.
- ✓ Observance of extreme penance & austerity was tough.
- ✓ Jains didn't take any special efforts to spread the religion.

Jain architecture

Caves:

- Udaygiri & Khandagiri (Orissa); Hathigumpha; Baghagumpa

Temples:

- Dilvara temples in Mt. Abu, Tejapala & Vimalavasai temples.
- Girnar & Palitan temples (Gujarat) Pavapuri & Rajgriha (Bihar)
- Statue of Gomateshwar/Bahubali at Shravanbelagola (Mysore)

Buddhism:

- ✓ Gautama, the Buddha also known as Siddhartha, Sakyamuni and Tathagata.
- ✓ Born in 563 BC (widely accepted) at Lumbini.
- ✓ Left home at the age of 29 and attained Nirvana at the age of 35 at Bodh Gaya.
- ✓ Delivered his first sermon at Sarnath.

Lord Mahavira enunciated four noble truths:

(a) There is suffering
(b) This suffering must have cause of 'desire'
(c) Suffering must be rid off
(d) In order to get rid of suffering, one must know the right way i.e. 8 fold path

Desire could be extinguished if we followed eightfold paths: (VRAS-LEMM)

1. Right **vision**; Right **resolution** (wisdom)
2. Right **action**; Right **speech**; Right livelihood (morality)
3. Right **efforts**, right **memory**, Right **meditation** (concentration)

Tri-Ratnas of Buddhism (3 jewels) BDS

- Buddha (enlightened)
- Dhamma (doctrine)
- Sangha (order)

Sacred shrines:

- ✓ Lumbini, BodhGaya, Sarnath & Kusinagar, Shravasti, Raj Griha, Vaishali & Sankasya:
- ✓ **Eight holy places**, Ashtamahastanas.
- ✓ Other Centres: Amravati, Nagarjunikonda (AP), Nalanda (Bihar), Junagarh & Vallabhi (Gujarat), Sachi, Bharut (MP), Ajanta-Ellora (Maharashtra), Dhaulagiri (Orissa), Kanaju, Kasambi, Mathura (UP)

Architecture: Chaitya (Church…Prayer hall),Vihara (Residence), Stupa (Relics of Buddha)

Sects of Buddhism

	Hinayana Lesser vehicle	Mahayana Greater vehicle	Vajrayana(Newest) Vehicle of thunder bolt
Followers believed in	Original teachings of Buddha.	Heavenliness of Buddha & Salvation though Buddha's help.	Salvation though magical power called Vajra(sex)
Believes in Idol worship	No	Yes (So, 3 sculpture schools)	--
Lang. used	Pali	Sanskrit	--
Region			
Nirvana is	Extinction of all	Not a negative cessation but a positive state of bliss	Sidenotefemale Diety **Tara**

Facts about Buddhism

- ✓ Buddhism has roots in Sankhya Philosophy, Vedanta, Upanishads (Ideas like Karma, rebirth, moksha, ahimsa)
- ✓ According To Buddhism, there is no God, no self, no soul, no spirit.

Contribution of Buddhism

- ✓ Buddhism contributed by giving idea of Ahimsa (Non-violence)…inculcated later in Hinduism.
- ✓ Buddhism overcame India's isolation by establishing contacts b/w India & neighbouring countries.
- ✓ Buddhism proved to be one of the greatest civilizing forces.

Spread of Buddhism

- ✓ Pali, language of people spread Buddhist doctrine amongst the masses.
- ✓ 200 hundred years after Buddha's death, Mauryan King, Ashoka embraced Buddhism.
- ✓ This was an epoch making event.
- ✓ Ashoka made it a world religion by spreading it in Sri-Lanka,C.Asia, W.Asia
- ✓ Lord Kansihka became its patron in 1st Century AD.
- ✓ Though Buddhism disappeared from the land of its birth, it is still practiced in South

Asia, South East Asia & East Asia.

- ✓ Spread of 2 sects: Mahayanism in C. Asia, China & Japan; Hinayanism in Burma, Sri Lanka, Thailand & other South East Asia.

Decline:

- ✓ -By 12th Century AD, Buddhism became practically extinct. It had became victim of 'Brahmanism' against which it fought in beginning. Buddhists monks were cut off from lives of people. They gave up Pali, took Sanskrit, language of intellectuals.
- ✓ -Entry of women in Buddist Sangha & attack by Turkish invaders led its decline. -Buddha, by early medieval times, was considered as one of incarnations of Vishnu & thus became part of Vaishnavism.

Mahajanpadas and Nandas

- ❖ Anga (including the modern districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur in Bihar) with its capital of Champa
- ❖ Magadha (covering the districts of Patna, Gaya and parts of Shahabad) with its earlier capital at Rajgriha or Girivraj
- ❖ Vajji (a confederacy of eight republican clans, situated to the north of the river Ganga in Bihar) with its capital, Vaisali
- ❖ Malla (also a republican confederacy covering the modern districts of Deoria, Basti, Gorakhpur and Siddharthnagar in eastern Uttar Pradesh) with two capitals at Kusinara and Pawa
- ❖ Kasi with its capital at Varanasi
- ❖ Kosala (covering the present districts of Faizabad, Gonda, Bahraich etc.), with its capital at Sravasti ○Vatsa(covering the modern districts Allahabad, Mirzapur etc.), with its capital at Kausambi
- ❖ Chedi, (covering the modern Bundelkhand area with its capital at Shuktimati)
- ❖ Kuru (covering the modern Haryana and Delhi area to the west of river Yamuna) with its capital at Indraprastha (modern Delhi)
- ❖ Panchala (covering the area of western Uttar Pradesh up to the east of river Yamuna up to the Kosala Janapada) with its capital at Ahichhatra
- ❖ Surasena, (covering Brij Mandal with its capital at Mathura)
- ❖ Matsya (covering the area of Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur in Rajasthan)
- ❖ Avanti (modern Malawa) with its capital at Ujjayini and Mahishmati
- ❖ Ashmaka (between the rivers Narmada and Godavari) with its capital at Potana
- ❖ Gandhara (area covering the western part of Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan) with its capitals at Taxila and Pushkalavati
- ❖ Kamboja (identified with modern district of Hazara disricts of Pakistan)

Mauryan Empire (325 -183 BC): Capital was Taxila

Who	How	Features
Chandragupta Maurya (CM)	Defeated Seleucus Nikator (Macedonian General who had accompanied Alexander, the Great back then) & thus occupied large territory	-Became Jain & went to Shravanbelagola where hedied by slow starvation. (sale-khana) -Whole N.India united for 1st time. -Trade flourished, Agri regularised, Std. money & weights into use.
Bindusara	Extended the kingdom further south till Mysore.	
Ashoka (post Ashoka there was vacuum for 600y)	According to Buddhist tradition, he killed his 99 elder brothers & spared Tissa, youngest one to gain the throne.	-Mauryan empire reached climax during his tenure. (Except extreme south whole sub-continent was under his control) -After Kalinga war, he was moved by massacre & gave up policy of physical occupation in favour of cultural conquest. -He wasn't an extreme pacifist though, he retained Kalinga

Arthashastra:

- ✓ Written by Chandragupta Maurya's PM Chanakya.
- ✓ It had 15 books.
- ✓ First five: Internal administration
- ✓ Next eight: Relations with neighbouring nations.
- ✓ Last two: Misc.
- ➢ Striking feature of Mauryan empire was huge maintenance of Army as well as Navy.
- ➢ State controlled most of the economic activities.
- ➢ Banking was well developed; silver coins were in vogue for transactions.

Arts & Architecture

- ✓ Best example is of Sarnath Pillar
- ✓ It shows four lions standing back to back standing on abacus having 4 animals (Elephant, bull, lion & horse) & Dhamma Chakra..all this on an inverted lotus.
- ✓ Stone masonry
- ✓ Huge pillars of sandstone.

Stupas:

- ✓ Main purpose of Stupa is to enshrine some relics of Buddha.
  Eg: Sanchi Stupa

Caves:

- ✓ Caves were served as residence for monks & assembly halls.

Decline:

- ✓ After Ashoka, empire broke down & gave away quite fast.
- ✓ Pushyamitra Shungu defeated Mauryan King in 185 BC & started Shungu dynasty in Magadha.

Some reasons cited are: (a) Brahmanical reactions (b) Revolution by Pushymitra by oppressiveness of Muryas (c) Over centralization of administration (d) Financial crisis.

Post Mauryan (200 BC to 300AD)

- ✓ Disintegration of Mauryan empire gave rise to many centres of powers like:

N-W India	Indo-Greeks, Shakas, Partians, Kushans. (All foreign invaders) Shunglu, Kanvas (Locals)
Deccan	Satvahanas
South	Pandyas, Chelas, Cheras (3 Sangam Kingdom)

Fights for power amongst dynasties are the feature of Post-Mauryan period.

Gupta Period (320 AD to 550 AD)

- ✓ After collapse of Kushans & Murundas in mid-3rd century, they came to power.
- ✓ They rose in Magadha & establish large part of India under their control (though their empire wasn't as large as Mauryans)
- ✓ The Gupta period is known as the Golden Age of India due to scientific and artistic achievements made possible by the sustained peace and prosperity.
- ✓ The Gupta Empire is also known for the poet Kalidasa, the writing of the Puranas and the astronomers Varahamihira and Aryabhata.
- ✓ The Empire collapsed in the 6th century CE following sustained invasions of Huns from Central Asia.
- ✓ The Chinese travellers Fa Hsien and Yijing visited India during the reign of the Guptas

Srigupta & Gatotkacha Gupta took title of Maharaja

Chandragupta I	-First Gupta ruler to assume title of 'Maharajadhiraj' -Started Gupta Era.
Samudragupta (Napoleon of India)	-Greatest king of Gupta dynasty. -Believed in policy of war & quest -Court Poet: Harisena
Chandrahupta II (Vikramaditya)	- Exercised indirect influence over the Central Indian kingdom of Prabhavati through his daughter

Social development:

- ✓ Position of Shudras as they were allowed to listen to epics & puranas though untouchability became more prominent.

Arts & Archi

- ✓ Buddhist university of Nalanda was built up in 4th century during this period.
- ✓ Gupta period's formative contribution to temple archi styles of Nagara & Dravida.
- ✓ Chaityas & Viharas
- ✓ Art achieved highest level of perfection (So called golde , classical age)
- ✓ Art was secular, sensitive & anthropomorphic.
- ✓ The iron pillar at Delhi erected by Chandra Gupta II has defied corrosion for over 1600 years
- ✓ Aryabhata came up with the concept of zero, and postulated that the Earth revolves around

the Sun, and determined the cause of eclipse.
- ✓ The works of Kalidasa marked the highest point of Sanskrit literature
- ✓ Chess originated in the Gupta period
- ✓ Indian numerals, the world's first base 10 numeral system, originated in the Gupta Empire
- ✓ The Kama Sutra was written by Vatsayana in the Gupta period
- ✓ Varahamihira postulated that moon revolves around the sun
- ✓ Gupta temples were not excavated from rock but it was independent structure built up of dressed stone blocks.

Decline of Gupta Dynasty

- ✓ Huns were primitive pastoralists owning herds of cattle & horses knowing nothing of agri.
- ✓ White Huns came to Afghanistan, destroying Kushan power, they settled there. - Huns then destroyed Gupta empire and occupied Central India

Aryabhata

- ✓ Arybhata (476-550 CE) was the first in a line of great mathematicians-astronomers in India
- ✓ His famous works are the Arbhatiyam and the Arya-Siddhanta
- ✓ His discoveries in mathematics include
  - ➢ Value and irrationality of Pi
  - ➢ Area of a triangle, concept of sine
  - ➢ Sum of series
  - ➢ Intermediate equations

His discoveries relating to astronomy include

- ✓ Postulated Heliocentrism i.e. planets revolve around the Sun
- ✓ Calculated sidereal rotation (24 hrs) and sidereal year (365 days) o Computed earth's circumference
- ✓ Discovered cause of eclipses.

Important Facts of Indian History
History of Ancient India

● The Harappan Fort in the shape of a parallel square is 460 yards in length (north-south) 215 yards in breadth (east-west) and 15-17 yards in height.

● The script of Indus civilization was pictorial in which there were more than 600 picture-letters and 60 original letters.

● The excavations of Chanhudaro were carried out in 1925 under the leadership of Earnest M'ckay. This town had no fort.

● Naal, Daburkot, Rakhi Garhi, Banawali, Rangpur, Lothal, Des Morasi, Kulli, Rana Ghundai, Anjira, Gumla, Amri, Ghundai, Mundigak, Diplabaga, Sahar-i-Sokhta, Bampur and Queta etc. are famous historical sites where the remains of Indus civilization and pre Indus civilization have been excavated.

● Daburkot, Periano, Ghundai, Kulli, Mehi, Chanhudaro, Amri, Lohumjodaro, Alimurad, Ropar, Rangpur, Sutkegender are the prominent (spots) places of Indus Valley civilization.

● The excavations of Kalibangan, a historical place in Rajasthan began in 1961 under the direction of B. K. Thapar and B. B. Lal. From the lower layer of the excavation, the remains of pre Indus civilization and from the upper layer of the Indus civilization are discernible. The fortress and the city both were surrounded with walls.

● The excavations at Rangpur—an Indus site in Gujarat were carried out in 1953-54 under the leadership of Rangnath Rao. Forts of raw bricks, drainage, terrecota utensils, weights and slabs of stone have been found but the idol of mother Goddess (Matridevi) and coins have not been found.

● Lothal was situated at that time near the ocean. In excavations the remains of a dockyard have been found which testify to the trade relations of Indus people with western Asia.

● In the district of Kutchh in Gujarat state, 12 kms north-east of Adesar is situated Surkotda which was explored and excavated in 1964 under the guidance of Jagatpati Joshi.

● In the excavation of Indus civilization, a very big building has been explored. It is 242 ft long and 112 ft broad. The walls are 5 ft thick.

● Some figurines on tables have been found in Indus civilization in the centre of which is a round shaped Sun and around it are the pictures of 6 gods arranged in a way that they appear as if they are the Sun beams. This testifies to the worship of Sun in the period.

● The proof of the existence of a Man-like being are 1 crore to 20 lacs years old.

● In the Indian population, there are four basic racial sub-difference. These are Negrito, Astro Australians, Kakeshisi and Mongoloids.

● In India, skeletons (human body in bones-kankal) have been found in Sarai Nahar Rai near Allahabad, Bataikhor and Lekhania. High in length, flat nose and broad mouth are their characteristics. These belong to Mesolithic age.

● The pre stone civiliation came to be knwon in the region of river Sohan a subsidiary of Sindhu. Hence it is called Sohan civilization. The Vatikapoom in the form of (Gandasa) axe and Khandak were its main implements.

● In Harappan culture, the worship of Earth as goddess was in vogue. This is indicated by the idol of a woman with a plant growing out of her womb.

● Along with the Elephants, Rhinoceros, Buffalos, Lions and Deers, the picture of Yogi engraved on a seal (Muhar) suggests the worship of Shiva in Harappan civilization. This god had three heads and he sat with crossed legs.

● The Talismans obtained in large numbers indicate that the people of Harappan culture believed in witchcraft or the dead souls. These talismans were made of bronze and copper in the form of plate.

● In Harappan culture the weight (for measuring) were 16 or of its multiplied numbers.

● The dogs and cats were the domesticated animals and their foot prints confirm this fact.

● The remains of the horses have been found at Surkotda. The existence of the horse is not known from the upper layer of Mohanjodaro excavation. The terrecota small figurines provide knowledge about it.

● The people of Lothal used rice in 1800 B.C.

● As Sindh was one of the oldest region for cultivating cotton, the Greeks named it as Sedon.

● In Harappan culture, silver was obtained from Afghanistan, Iran, South India, Arabia and Baluchistan. Gold was imported from Afghanistan and Persia.

● The stone Lajward was brought from Badakshan, Feroza was brought from Iran. Jayumani was brought from Maharashtra, Moonga and redstone were brought from Saurashtra and Western India and the precious greenstone (Panna) was brought from Central Asia.

● The Ahar culture (Rajasthan) belonged to the Copper age. The houses were built of stone and a mixture of lime and soil. Paddy was cultivated and Metal Work in Bronze were in vogue. All these were the characteristics of this culture which existed about 2000 B.C.

● The remains of Malwa stone and Bronze culture have been found in Navdatoli where the houses were built of mud, bamboo and dry grass in a square and round shape. The terrecota utensils and agricultural products of wheat, oil seeds, pulses (Masur) and green and black gram are the characteristics of this culture.

● The Rishis (Sages) like Gritsamad, Vishwamitra, Bhardwaj, Atri and Vashishta composed the Suktas or the Vedic Mantras.

● The prominent female sages were Lopamudra, Ghosa, Shachi and Poulomi.

● Sam Ved is divided into three branches—(1) Kouthum, (2) Ranayaniya, (3) Jaminiya.

● Prominent among the Ayurvedacharyas were Acharya Ashwini Kumar, Dhanvantari, Banabhatt, Sushrut, Madhav, Jeevan and Lolimbaraja etc.

● Ayur Ved is an 'Upaved' of Rig Ved, Dhanur Ved is 'Upaved' of Yajur Ved, Gandharva Ved is the 'Upaved' of Sam Ved and Shilpa Ved is the 'Upaved' of Atharva Ved.

● Rig Ved has two Brahmans—(1) Aitereya, (2) Kaushitaki.

● Krishna Yajur Ved has the Brahman—Taitteriya and Shukla Yajur Ved has the Shatpath Brahman.

● The Brahmans of Sam Ved are Tandav, Panchvish, Sadvish and Chhandogya.

● The Aranyakas deal with life, death and other serious themes. These are written and studied in loneliness of the forests.

● Aitereya and Kaushitaki are the Aranyakas of Rig Ved. The author of Aitereya was Mahidas Aitereya.

● Taitteriya Aranyaka belongs to Krishna Yajur Veda.

● Sam Ved and Atharav Ved have no Aranyakas.

● Prominent among the Upanishads are Ish, Ken, Kath, Prashn, Mundak, Mandukya, Taitteriya, Aitereya, Chhandogya, Vrihadaranyak, Shwetashwara, Kaushitaki and Mahanarayana.

● During the Rigvedic period Nishk was an ornament for the neck; Karnashobhan was an ornament for the ear and Kumbh was the ornament for the head.

● In the Rigvedic age, the Aryans domesticated the cow, the buffalo, goat (ajaa), horse, elephant and camel etc.

● Bheeshaj was the person who treated the sick people.

● The Rigvedic Aryans worshipped the Sun as Savita, Mitra, Pooshan and Vishnu. Sun was called the 'Eye of Gods'; and Agni the 'Mouth of Gods'. Agni was considered to be the Purohit of the Aryans.

They thought that the offering of the Yajna reaches to the gods through Agni. Varun was worshipped as a spatial god.

● In Rig Veda, Usha, Sita, Prithvi, Aranyani, Ratri, Vak are worshipped as goddesses.

● Besides Rig Ved, the reference of Sita as the goddess of agriculture is made in Gomil Grihya Sutra and Paraskar Grihya Sutra.

● The ancient idols of Ganesh show his main weapons as Paash and Ankush.

● In the Rigvedic age the traders were called 'Pani'. They stole away the cattle of the Aryans.

● Das' or Dasyas were more hated than the 'Pani'. They have been referred as black complexioned inauspicious and opposed to Yajnas. They were the worshippers of Phallus (Shishnadev).

● In the Rigvedic age, the cow was the backbone of economy. It was called 'Aghanya'—not to be killed, war has been referred as Gavisthi, the guest as Mohan and the daughter as Duhiti. One Rik refers to the domestication of sheep.

● Vashishtha who replaced Vishwamitra as Purohit of King Sudas, has been mentioned as adopted son of Urvashi, and born of the 'Virya' of Mitra and Varun on an earthen pot.

● Ballabh and Tarukshadas were chieftains who lavishly donated to the Purohits and through their grace obtained respect and high place in the Aryan society.

● Savitri is referred in the famous Gayatri Mantra. In Rig Ved the maximum reference is made of Indra. After him Varun is referred to. In the earlier Richas Varun and Marut have been mentioned as 'Gan'. Twasta also was a Vedic God.

● Prajapati has been referred as the Adi Purush—the first human (male). The gods were his children.

● In Rig Ved, the king has been mentioned as the Protector of the clan or the Gopta Janasya. The reference to Sabha, Samiti, Gan, Vidath is made as the Tribal Councils.

● No bureaucracy developed in Rigvedic age. Yet the officer of Gochar land were called Vrajpati, the officer of the village was called Gramani. He was the commander. The chief of the family is referred as 'Kulap'.

● The words like Vrat, Gan, Gram and Shardh have also been used for indicating the group of Soldiers.

● In Rig Ved Jan is used 275 times, Vish is used 170 times. Sangram is the word which indicates war between the villages.

● The God of Vegetation. It was also an intoxicating drink and the method of its preparation is referred in the Rig Ved.

● The later Vedic literature was written during 1100 to 600 B.C. The painted grey ware—bowls and plates were used and the tools which they used were made of iron.

● The main crop of the later Vedic age was wheat and paddy instead of barley.

● In the later Vedic age, the Vidath were extinct but the Sabha and the Samiti existed.

● In this period, the King performed the rites of Rajsuya Yajna with a desire to obtain divine power, Ashwamedha Yajna to expand the empire and the Vajpeya Yajna for chariot racing with friends and relatives of his Gotra.

● The Gotra system began in the later Vedic age. The custom of marrying outside the Gotra also started.

● In the literature of later Vedic age, the first three Ashrams are mentioned—(1) Brahmcharya, (2) Grihastha, (3) Banprastha. The Sanyas Ashram is not mentioned.

● In later Vedic period the plant Som could not be obtained easily. As such other drinks were also used.

● Gold and Silver were mainly used for making ornaments and utensils. Other metals were used for making many other implements in the later Vedic era.

● In later Vedic period, the commercial classes (Traders) organized themselves in 'Sangh'. The Aryans conducted sea trade. Nisk, Satman and Krishal were usded as coins for trade purposes.

● In comparison to the religion of Rigvedic period, the later Vedic religion had become very complex. Purohits, Yajna and sacrifice were considered important. Many types of Yajnas were performed.

● The Shatpath Brahman refers to the various steps in progress of cultivation—Jutai (ploughing), Buwai

)planting), Lawani (weaning), Mandai (cutting) are the various processes mentioned in it.

● Sangam literature is compiled in 8 books. They are—(1) Narune, (2) Kuruntoge, (3) Aigunuru, (4) Padirupyuttu, (5) Paripadal, (6) Karlittorga, (7) Nedultoge, (8) Purnanuru.

● In the Sangam age, the Tamil Grammar was written in a detailed book, 'Tolakappiyam'.

● With the songs of the musicians, the dancers known as Panar and Widelier used to dance.

● Pedinekilkanku is a famous composition of Sangam literature.

● Sangam is a Sanskrit word meaning a Congregation and a Council.

● The main theme of the Sangam literature is 'Romance' (Shringar) and heroism (Veergatha). Shringar is called as 'Aham' and Veergatha has been called as 'Puram'.

● The first Sangam was organized at Madurai under the chairmanship of Rishi Agastya.

● The second Sangam was organized at Kapatpuram again under the chairmanship of Rishi Agastya.

● The third Sangam was organized at Madurai and it was chaired by 'Nakkirar'.

● Avey was the family of Sangam age which meant Sabha (assembly).

● Panchvaram was the assembly of the advisors of the King of Sangam age.

● Ur was the institution which looked after the city administration.

● The excavation of Arikmedu, provide enough evidence to prove that once opon a time, the cantonements of the Roman traders resided there.

● The teachers in the Sangam age were called as Kanakkaters.

● The students in the Sangam age were called Bhanwan or Pillai.

● Parshvanath arranged for fourfold vows (Chaturvrata) for the Bhikshus (monks)—(1) I shall not kill the living beings, (2) I shall always speak the truth, (3) I shall not steal, (4) I shall not keep any property.

● Mahavir Swami has been called Nigashtha, Naatputra and Nirgranth Saatputra.

● Mahavir Swami left his mortal frame and attained Nirvana at Pawapuri near Patna in Bihar.

● The Triratna in Jainism are described as Samyak Shraddha (veneration), Samyak Gyan (knowledge) and Samyak Acharana (conduct).

● According to Jainism, Nirvana (redemption) to free the soul from the physical bondage.

● Mahavir Swami has described five vows for the common people which are called as Panchmaha-vrat. These are—Truth, Non-violence, No stealing, No collection of wealth or anything and celibacy (Satya, Ahimsa, Astey, Aparigrah and Brahamacharya). To these was later added, 'Not to eat at Night'.

● Kaivalya is total knowledge which the Nirgranthget.

● Buddha was born in the Lumbini forest, 14 km beyond Kapilvastu in Nepal Tarai.

● Kaundinya, a Brahmin astrologer, was contemporary of Buddha.

● Gautam obtained knowledge at Gaya. Hence the place is called Bodh Gaya.

● The first sermon of Buddha is known as 'Dharma Chakra Pravartan'.

● Mahatma Buddha delivered his first sermon at Rishipattan (Sarnath).

● The followers of Buddha were divided into four sections—(1) Bhikshu or the monks, (2) Bhikshuni or lady monks, (3) Upasaks or devotees, (4) Upasikas or lady devotees.

● After delivering his teachings for constant 45 years, Mahatma Buddha attained Mahaparinirvan at the age of 80 at Kushinara (Kushinagar).

● Tripitaks are—(1) Vinay Pitak, (2) Suttpitak, (3) Abhidhamma Pitak.

● Vinay Pitak is divided into 3 sections—(1) Sutta Vibhag, (2) Khandhak, (3) Pariwar.

● Suttpitak contains—Diggh Nikay, Majjhim Nikay, Anguttar Nikay and Khuddak Nikay.

● In Abhidhamma Pitak, philosophical and spiritual thoughts are contained.

● There are seven treatises of Abhidhamma Pitak —(1) Dhamma Sangeeti, (2) Vibhang, (3) Dhatu Katha, (4) Puggal Panjati, (5) Katha Vastu, (6) Yamak, (7) Patthan.

● The eightfold paths are—(1) Right belief, (2) Right thought, (3) Right speech, (4) Right action, (5) Right means of livelihood, (6) Right execution, (7) Right remembrance, (8) Right meditation.

● In Buddhism, the Astangikmarg (eight fold path) is classified as—(1) Praja Skandh, (2) Sheel Skandh, (3) Samadhi Skandh.

● Under Praja Skandh come—Samyak Drishti, Samyak Sankalp and Samyak Vani (speech).

● Under Sheel Skandh come—Samyak Karmant, Samyak Aajeev.

● Under Samadhi Skandh come—Samyak Vyayam, Samyak Smriti and Samyak Samadhi.

● Mahatma Buddha was silent on the existence of God or otherwise but he did not believe in the existence of soul.

● The first Buddhist Council was convened after a few years of Buddha's death under the chairmanship of Mahakassap in Saptparna caves near Rajgrih.

● The second Buddhist Council was organized at Vaisali.

● The third Buddhist Council was convened at Patliputra during the regime of Asoka.

● The fourth Buddhist Council was convened at Kashmir during the regime of Kanishka.

● Purans are said to be 18 in number of which Bhagwat Puran is very renowned.

● Bhagwatism is mentioned for the first time in the Bhishm Parva of Mahabarat.

● The Dravida Vaishnav devotees are known as the Alwars.

● A Brahman named Kautilya or Chanakya played a significant role in the establishment of the Mauryan empire.

● In the Greek writings, Chandra Gupta Maurya is called Sandrocottus.

● Arien and Plutarch have called him Androcottus.

● In the Mudra Rakshas written by Vishakhdutt, Chandra Gupta Maurya is called Chandragiri Chandrashree.

● In Buddhist literature, Mahavansh Tika is the book which throws ample light on the life of Chandra Gupta Maurya.

● 'Indika' was written by Megasthenese.

● In the book Mahavansh, Chandra Gupta Maurya is said to be Kshatriya by caste.

● After being defeated in war with Chandra Gupta, Selukose offered him Gadrosia (Baluchistan), Acrosia (Kandahar), Aria (Herat) and a part of Hindukush.

● Sudarshan Lake at Junagarh was built by Chandra Gupta Maurya.

● The Mahasthan inscription points out Chandra Gupta's ascendancy over Bengal.

● The Rudradaman inscription of Girnar testifies to the suzerainty of Chandra Gupta over Saurashtra.

● According to Jain Texts, Chandra Gupta in the last years of his life, accepted Jainism and went to Mysore with the Jain monk Bhadrabahu.

● The empire of Chandra Gupta spread from Himalaya in the north to Mysore in the south; and from Bengal in the east to Baluchistan in the west. It covered Punjab, Sindh, Kashmir, Doab of Ganga and Yamuna, Magadh, Bengal, Malwa, Saurashtra and the region of Mysore.

● The administrative system of Chandra Gupta Maurya was Monarchy. In order to administer well, Chandra Gupta Maurya appointed a Council of Ministers.

● In the Mauryan age, the officer who collected the trade taxes was called Shulkadhyaksha.

● The Chairman of the Government services was known as Sutradhyaksha in the Mauryan age.

● The officer-in-charge of Weight and Measures was known as Peetadhyaksha in the Mauryan age.

● In Mauryan age, the officer who controlled the manufacture of wine, its sale and purchase and its consumption was Suradhyaksha.

● The chairman of the agricultural department was called Seetadhyaksha in Mauryan age.

● There were many officers such as Ganikadhyaksha,` Mudradhyaksha, Navadhyaksha, Ashwadhyaksha and Devtadhyaksha etc. in the Mauryan Age.

● The officer who kept the details of total income and expenditure of the State and decided the economic policy was called Sannidhata. Under him, worked officers like Treasurer and Shulkadhyaksha.

● In Mauryan age, the minister of factories and mines was called Karmantirak. His main task was to excavate different metals from the mines and look after the factories.

● In Mauryan age the Amatya of Fauzdari (Criminal) Court was called Pradeshta.

● The Amatya of the Civil Court was known as Vyavaharik.

● The Greek scholars have described the Amatyas as the seventh caste.

● The successor of Chandra Gupta Maurya is called name Bindusara in majority of the Puranas. Ceylonese works, Buddhist textsand in Deepvansh and Mahavansh. In Vayu Puran, his name is given as Bhadrasaar. In some of the Purans he is called as Varisaar. In the Chinese text—Fa-Uen-Chu-Lin, he is called as Bindupal. In another book Rajabalikatha, the successor and son of Chandra Gupta is called as Sinhasen.

● Ptolemy, the ruler of Egypt sent Dioniyas as his ambassador to the Court of Bindusaar.

● In Chandra Gupta Maurya's time, the chief of the city was called Nagaradhyaksha who worked like the modern District Magistrate.

● The smallest unit of the administration was the village. Its chief officer was called Gramik or Gramani.

● Gramani was elected by the people of the village.

● In every village, there was an officer who was called Gram Bhojak.

● In the administration of Chandra Gupta Maurya the department of espionage was well organized. According to Kautilya, there were two sections of the secret service—(1) Sansthan, (2) Sancharan.

● In the inscriptions, Asoka is called Devanampriya and Priyadarshi.

● The Ceylonese sources and Deepvansh, call him, Priyadarshan and Priyadarshi. Scholars think that these were his titles.

● Asoka appointed an officer called Mahamatras in every city and district.

● In the 13th year of his reign, he appointed Dharma Mahamatra and Dharmayukta for the first time for the happiness and peace of his people.

● Upagupta was a Bauddhist monk of Mathura under his influence, Asoka changed his religion and accepted Buddhism.

● Asoka sent his daughter Sanghmitra and son Mahendra to spread Buddhism in Sri Lanka.

● In the mini edicts Asoka calls himself a Buddha Shakya.

● Asoka sent Majjhantik to propogate Buddhism in Kashmir.

● In 1750, it was Teffenthaler who first explored the Asokan pillars.

● Asoka's last edict was found by Beadon in 1915 at Maski.

● The small edicts of Asoka are of two types. According to Smith, they were written in 259-232 B.C.

● The first kind of Asokan small pillar edicts are available at Roopnath in Jabalpur district, Sahasaram in Shahabad district of Bihar, Maski, in Raichoor district, and Vairat in Rajasthan.

● The second type of Asokan edicts have been found at Siddhpur (Chitralahug, Mysore) Jatig, Rameshwar and Brahmagiri.

● The Bhabru edict was found at Bairath near Jaipur in Rajasthan. In this edict seven precepts of Buddhism have been given which Asoka liked most and he desired that the people should read them and make their conduct accordingly. This edict is preserved in Kolkata Museum.

● Two edicts about Kalinga have been found at Dhauli and Jaugarh. In these, the principles of behaviour with he people of Kalinga and with the frontier people have been outlined.

● Asokan small edicts have been found at about 15 places.

● The Erangudi edict was found in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh at a place known as Erangudi.

● The Maski small edict was found from Maski village of Raichoor district of Andhra Pradesh. It contains the name of Asoka.

● The Rajul Mandgiri edict was found on a mound 20 miles beyond Erangudi in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

● The Gurjara edict has been found from a village named Gurjara in Datia district of Madhya Pradesh. It also mentions the name of Asoka.

● Ahraura edict was found from a hill of the village Ahraura in Mirzapur district of U.P.

● Palgoraria edict was found in 1975.

● The Sannati inscription (edict) has been found in the village Sannati in the district of Gulbarga of Karnatic State.
● The cave inscription are three in number which have been found in the Barabar hills of Gaya city in Bihar. These refer to the charity performed by the King to the Ajivaks.
● The language of the Kandahar edict is Greek and Aramaic.
● The Topara pillar edict has been found from a village named Topara in Haryana. In the course of time Firoz Tughlaq brought it to Delhi where it is kept at Feroz Shah Kotla ground.
● Rumindei small pillar edict was found from the Tarai of Nepal.

● Most of Asokan edicts are written in Prakrit language.
● In Gupta age ships and boats were manufactured in large numbers. Gujarat, Bengal and Tamil Nadu were the main centres of cotton industry.
● Trade between India and China was carried on before Gupta age, in 2nd century.
● India had trade relations with eastern, countries. They were called Swarnabhumi (land of gold).
● Peshawar, Bharaunch, Ujjaini, Varanasi, Prayag, Patliputra, Mathura, Vaishali and Tamralipti were trade centres.
● In west Bharaunch and in east, Tamralipti were prominent ports.
● Gold, silver, bronze, tin, campher, dates and horses were imported.
● The collective unit of the people who worked in various industries, were known as 'Kuliks'.
● 'Kulik Nigam' and 'Shreshthi Nigam were the unions of wealthy traders. The Kulik Nigam had its own seal which was used in commercial correspondence and the trade-goods.
● In the Gupta age, India maintained trade relations with Arabia. Horses were imported from Arabia and Iran.
● The Seals of Kulik have been excavated from the town Meeta near Allahabad.
● From Vaishali 274 Seals of Sarthwah Kulik Nigam have been excavated prove that it was a great institution of the Gupta age.
● Trade with China, Japan and Sumatra was carried from the port of Tamralipti.
● In Gupta age the land tax was known as 'Udrang'.
● Kadur and Charpal were the ports situated in Andhra Pradesh.
● Kaveripattanam and Tondai were the ports of Chola State.
● Kokai and Saliyur were the ports of Pandya State.
● Kottayam and Mujris were the ports of Malwa State.
● Sindhu, Orhoth, Kalyan and Mibor were other main ports for trade.
● Hiranya was the tax realized in cash. Bhutavat Pratyaya was the tax levied upon the imports from other countries.

● Haldand was the tax charged on the ploughed land.

● A definite portion of the produce from agricultural land was charged as the land tax by the State. It was called Bhag tax. Generally it was charged in kind.

● In the Gupta age, the land was donated only to the Brahmans.

● The land donated to Brahmans was called Brahmdeya.

● The tax free villages of the Brahmans were called Agrahara.

● In the Gupta age, the Gram Parishads (village councils) were autonomous and free from the State control.

● The uncultivated land was the property of the king.

● The women who remained unmarried throughout their life and passed their time in studies were called Brahmavadinis.

● Taxila, Varanasi and Ujjaini were prominent centres of education.

● In the Gupta society, intercaste marriages were performed.

● The slave system was practised in the Gupta age.

● The joint family system was in vogue in Gupta society.

● In the women though not as much respected as in Vedic period, yet enjoyed important position in the society of Gupta age.

● Sheelbhattarika was an educated and worthy woman of the Gupta age.

● Widow remarriages were performed in the Gupta age, But some works of the age speak against it. Chandra Gupta II married the widow of Ramgupta, his brother. Her name was Dhruva Swamini.

● Prostitutes, expert in music and dance, and perfect in sexology were called 'Ganikas'.

● The traders and commercial professionals had their 'Shrenis' in Gupta age. The Patkar, Tailik (oil traders), Pashan Kottak (stone cutters) were important Shrenis.

● The author of 'Swapnavasavaduttam' was an eminent prose writer.

● The author of Bhattikavya or Ravan Vadh, was Bhatti, an eminent poet of Gupta age.

● Bhartahari worte 'Niti Shatak', Shringar Shatak and Vairagya Shatak which became very famous. Some scholars believe that Bhartahari is another name for Bhatti.

● 'Kuntleshwar Daityam' is a drama that testifies to the fact that Kalidas belonged to the Gupta age.

● 'Abhigyanshakuntalam' 'Meghdoot' 'Ritusanhar' are some of the major works of Kalidas.

● Kamsutra is a famous book on Sexology written by Vatsyayan.

● Vaibhashik and Sanghbhadra were the two Acharyas (teachers) of the Gupta age who wrote the literature of the Vaibhashik sect.